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U.S., USSR TRADE ARGUMENTS ON DISARMAMENT

OW231236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 23 Jun 82

["Superpowers' Recriminations on Disarmament Become Fiercer" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA) -- The war of words between the two superpowers has become fiercer with the speeches delivered at the U.N. special session on disarmament by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Immediately after Reagan spoke at the special session, the Soviet mass media attacked him as a "world dictator," saying that his speech is "not constructive and at the same time antagonistic" and "incompatible with his status." His "high-sounding" statement is "no more than a sophistry which goes completely against objective criteria." Such virulent Soviet attacks on Reagan by name are rare in the recent period.

The U.S. President said in his speech on June 17 that the United States is "deeply concerned by Soviet conduct." He charged the Soviet Union as having a "record of tyranny" including "aggression and support for violence around the world." "The decade of so-called detente witnessed the most massive Soviet buildup of military power in history," he noted.

As for the United States, Reagan avoided mentioning the U.S. policy of war and aggression. Instead, he said: "America has no territorial ambitions, we occupy no countries," and "we were never the aggressors."

Refuting Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's boast about Moscow's disarmament proposals, Reagan said: "Since the end of World War II, the United States has been leader in serious disarmament and arms control proposals."

While the United States "exercised unilateral restraint", Reagan said, the Soviet Union "forged ahead and today possess nuclear and conventional forces far in excess of an adequate deterrent capability."

Reagan's remarks on the question of who was the defender of world peace and who was pursuing expansionism everywhere aroused strong countercharges from the Soviet Union.

In a signed article published on June 18, the Soviet official news agency TASS kept silence on the Soviet Union's massive military buildup and its expansionist policy, especially its occupation of Afghanistan and its support for Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. It made this countercharge: "The entire history of development of American imperialism has been inseparably linked with foreign expansion... In the period after the end of World War II to the end of 1975, the United States started armed conflicts, resorted to force or threatened to use force on 215 occasions."

"So the raging conflicts and aggression which the U.S. President sees everywhere in the world are, in considerable measure, the result of the United States aggressive foreign policy course," the article said.

On the question of disarmament, another TASS article said that Reagan's statement about the United States exercise of "restraint" was so far from reality that it probably deserved no attention. In fact, the article said, "the Reagan administration plans to spend 1,500 billion dollars on war preparations in the next five years. This figure almost equals the military spendings by all the NATO member countries in a decade."

On June 21, Gromyko criticized the United States disarmament proposal at a news conference in New York. He said that the number of nuclear warheads carried by U.S. nuclear submarines is three times that of the Soviet Union, and the United States strategic Air Force outnumbers the Soviet Union by several times. The Soviet Union cannot accept the United States stand, he said, because this would mean the balance of strategic forces would turn to the advantage of the United States and not the Soviet Union.

On June 20, the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA carried a commentary, saying: "Just remove the mask from Washington's plan on strategic armaments and one will find that it is directed at undercutting the security of the other side and at keeping a free hand for the realization of their own military programs." If the U.S. President wants to conduct negotiations with the Soviet Union with these ideas in mind, PRAVDA stressed, "success will hardly be possible at the negotiations."

"The Caesar in Washington should be made to understand that the socialist community will conduct negotiations on an equal footing only," the newspaper said.

In a similar manner, Washington castigated the Soviet disarmament proposal as "hypocritical" in nature.

Although the Soviet Union has launched vehement attacks on Reagan's speech, it does not mean Moscow does not want to talk with Washington, especially to have a summit meeting between Brezhnev and Reagan arranged. Chief of the Department of International Propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin revealed the feelings of the Soviet leaders when he spoke to some correspondents of the American magazine TIME recently. He said that the graver the situation is, the more important it becomes for the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union to conduct a dialogue, and that no matter how critical their relations are, the fine line between the two sides cannot afford to be torn up. As for the U.S., it has repeatedly indicated, like the Soviet Union, it will continue to pursue its dual tactics: While going on with its military buildup, it will leave the door open for negotiation.

MORE CALLS AT UN FOR U.S., USSR ARMS REDUCTIONS

06230322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0201 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 22 (XINHUA) -- More nations urged the Soviet Union and the United States to take the lead in reducing their armaments in the general debate at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament today and yesterday.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei said that Romania favoured a substantial reduction by the two major powers of their nuclear weapons, for example, by 50 percent in the first stage, as a step towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Romania supported the cessation of deployment and development of medium-range missiles in Europe, withdrawal and destruction of existing ones, and elimination from the continent of all nuclear weapons, he added.

Representative of Papua New Guinea Kubulan Los said that the two super-powers, which accounted for the bulk of conventional as well as nuclear weapons in the world, must take a positive and leading role towards the realization of the goal of general and complete disarmament.

Egyptian representative 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid emphasized the responsibility of the great powers, particularly the Soviet Union and the United States, towards the cessation of the arms race. Guarantees, he went on, should be given by nuclear-weapon states to non-nuclear-weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. He also pointed out that conventional disarmament should be pursued in parallel with nuclear disarmament.

Somali representative Ahmed Mohamed Aden said that the deployment of over 50,000 surrogate troops in various African countries in order to promote the strategic designs of a super-power had had serious destabilizing effects on African affairs. The progressive withdrawal of military forces from foreign territories and the dismantling of foreign bases could only add to international peace and security and promote general and complete disarmament, he added.

Tanzanian representative Paul M. Rupa stated that the two leading nuclear powers had a major role to play in achieving peace through disarmament. He said: "We need assurance that nuclear weapons will not be unleashed on those of us who do not possess them."

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS WITH WHO ADVISER 22 JUN

OW221630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 22 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, today met and feted Tsung-yi Lin, adviser to the World Health Organization and professor of psychiatry at University of British Columbia of Canada, his wife, Mei-chen Lin, and Professor Harry Hsiao of the Center for Pacific and Oriental Studies of the University of Victoria of Canada.

Also present were Wang Feng, Lin Liyun, Yang Chun and Zhao Fusan.

PRC DELEGATION ATTENDS UN FOOD COUNCIL MEETING

OW221021 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, Jun 21 (XINHUA) -- The eighth ministerial conference of the U.N. World Food Council opened at Acapulco, Mexico, today to discuss the problems of food and ways and means to ease the plight of millions of starving people in the world.

Ministers or representatives from 36 nations and observers from a number of countries and international agencies attended the conference. The Chinese delegation led by Liu Xigeng, advisor of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, was present for the first time as a member of the U.N. World Food Council.

Francisco Marino Rabago, president of the U.N. World Food Council, said at the opening ceremony today that hunger and malnutrition constitute one of the urgent problems which worry mankind, particularly the people of developing countries. As the food problem contains political, economic and social factors, it is a most complicated problem whose solution is a top priority and requires timely action. Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo attended the opening ceremony.

At the four-day conference, the delegations will discuss ways to end hunger and examine grain storage by each developing country and the problem of food in Africa.

RENMIN RIBAO DENOUNCES MOON, WASHINGTON TIMES

HK211025 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Liang Li [4731 7787]: "Who Does This 'We' Refer To?"]

[Text] A newspaper, the Washington TIMES, was recently published in the capital of the United States of America. Since its birth, it has been publishing lengthy and tedious anti-Chinese articles, not only vigorously advocating the "two Chinas" policy and interfering with Chinese domestic policies, but also cautioning the U.S. Government not to abandon its interests in Taiwan. It has harshly rebuked all former U.S. presidents and government officials concerned who had contacts with China since the "Shanghai Communique."

It is surprising to discover that this newspaper, which talks in a more American way than the Americans and uses "we" all the time to lecture the Americans, is run by a South Korean, Sun Myung Moon. It is more surprising that this person is a delinquent element who has broken the U.S. law on many occasions.

Who is Sun Myung Moon? According to the abundant materials provided by the U.S. press, this 62-year-old Korean was imprisoned in 1948 in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for carrying out reactionary political activities and raping women. He was released in 1949 by the invading U.S. Army. He established the "Unification Church" in 1954, calling himself "the second savior of the contemporary era." When Pak Chong-hui took over political power in 1961, Sun Myung Moon conducted an anticommunist rally for him, organized an anti-communist training center and also worked for the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency. It is because of such special relations that his religion gained fame. It spread from South Korea to Japan and later to the United States of America in 1972.

Sun Myung Moon became a U.S. resident in 1973. His "Unification Church" has entrapped some young and simple-minded followers. According to the canon, these people must donate all their money and property and leave their families. They must obey the orders of Sun Myung Moon concerning their activities and marriage and must gather funds for this church in accordance with fixed quotas. Many of the parents have complained about the inhuman exploitation and fascist training of the "Unification Church," and demanded that the authorities concerned stop its activities. Moon has bought a few houses by using the income of this "church," and his whole family is now living in a luxurious house in New York. This nouveau riche has also set up factories both in South Korea and the United States. He was prosecuted in 1977 for evading tax payments, and the case has not yet been settled. Sun Myung Moon has frequent contacts with the right-wing figures of many countries. For this reason, some areas abroad have already prohibited the activities of his church. In 1976, investigations were made by certain U.S. organizations into the collaboration between Pak Chong-hui and Sun Myung Moon, and the question of Moon's attempt to bribe U.S. senators in order to gain their support for South Korea.

The committee in charge of relations between South Korea and the United States of the U.S. Senate pointed out in 1978 that this Unification Church has "systematically violated the U.S. taxation, immigration, banking and currency laws, the law on registration of foreign agents, and the state and local law on management of charity funds and the law of deception." In July 1981 the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] started an investigation to see whether or not the residence of Sun Myung Moon was lawful. This is because Moon only became a U.S. resident by marrying his present wife, also his second wife, who gained permanent residency in the United States by means of false documents. Up to now, the U.S. Justice Department still thinks that what Sun Myung Moon has been running is not a true church, and the INS also has the intention of deporting him.

More surprising is that, while the U.S. newspaper business is in a state of depression, Sun Myung Moon is running a newspaper in the capital all on his own. Who are his political and economic backstage supporters? The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, perhaps, may write a noteworthy investigation report on this.

RENMIN RIBAO ON HOW U.S. MILITARY CUTS EXPENSES

HK220827 Beijing RENMINRIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 82 p 7

["International Jottings" by Xiao Gu [2556 6253]: "Making Up on the Roundabouts"]

[Text] U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT recently published an article stating that more and more American youths, including those who have received higher education, have vied with one another in joining the armed forces and that this has, for the first time in the past 10 years, made the U.S. Armed Forces fully staffed. Moreover, the rate of desertion has fallen to the lowest level since the Vietnam war. The article also says that there are signs that this trend will continue. In the United States today, when there is a daily increasing upsurge of the peace movement, is this not a strange phenomenon?

In fact, there is nothing strange in this phenomenon. During the past few years, the U.S. economy has been in trouble with the economic depression going on and more and more people becoming unemployed. The unemployment rate rose from 8.3 percent at the end of last year to 8.8 percent in the first quarter of this year. In May, it rose to a record high of 9.4 percent and the total number of unemployed broke the 10-million barrier. When the economy was in deep depression, the U.S. Congress allocated funds to raise the salaries of servicemen by 26 percent last year. No wonder more and more people have rushed into the barracks. One senator said that this was "supply-side economics providing the armed forces with volunteers." What a pithy way of putting it!

However, because of the stability in the military staff, the number of those who are willing to remain in the service after their terms are over has greatly increased. As a result, the expenditures for training technical military personnel have been greatly reduced. For example, the money conserved in the expenditures for training navy pilots alone is as much as \$450 million. Moreover, the proportion of the total expenditures related to military personnel in the total defense budget has decreased by 7 percent. When Reagan is faced with the forceful demand for reducing military expenditures from Congress, he is helped by his "supply-side economics" in this manner. This is perhaps something unexpected. Is it not just as the saying goes? "What you lose on the swings, you gain on the roundabouts."

USSR REJECTS U.S. CRITICISM OF MISSILE TESTS

OW221027 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] New York, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today rejected the U.S. criticism of recent Soviet missile tests.

Speaking at a press conference at the Soviet mission to the United Nations today, Gromyko said these tests were not unprecedented in scope, as U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig suggested last Saturday.

"These tests are of systems that have never been banned", he said. "They are carried out by both the U.S. and ourselves and they will go on being carried out as long as there is no agreement to ban them."

In reply to Haig's charge that the Soviet tests are not consistent with its promise of "no-first-use of nuclear weapons", Gromyko said: "It is wrong to confuse the issue of non-first-use of nuclear weapons with testing of systems not yet banned."

Gromyko also devoted much of the 2-hour news conference to charges that the U.S. was going into strategic arms talks with unacceptable positions. The U.S. position would imply "a very drastic change in the correlation of forces to the advantage of the U.S. and the detriment of the Soviet Union", he said. He had notified the U.S. that the Soviet Union could negotiate only if the principles of equal and balanced forces were maintained, he said.

Gromyko also blamed Washington for the present tension between the Soviet Union and the United States. "The present administration is being very successful in destroying the bridges that were built between the two sides" over the decades, he said.

USSR ATTACKS KAMPUCHEAN COALITION GOVERNMENT

OW231846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Moscow has come out with a number of press articles strongly attacking the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea for establishing a coalition government.

A signed commentary in PRAVDA today said the gathering of the Kampuchean leaders in Kuala Lumpur "shows that the provocative intrigues around the non-existent Kampuchean problem are going on." "They are aimed at whipping up tension around Indochina," it added.

A TASS commentary released yesterday accused the ASEAN countries of backing the Kampuchean move and "actually becoming accomplices in the present venture which is fraught with dangerous outbreaks of the conflicts."

Ignoring the fact that the Soviet Union has supported Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, to menace the ASEAN countries, TASS made the false charge that China "is imperiling peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

FURTHER ON KAMPUCHEAN COALITION AGREEMENT

Deng Xiaoping Meets Ieng Sary

OW240834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee met with Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and his party here today. Vice-Chairman Deng said that the signing of the agreement on setting up a coalition government by the leaders of the three Kampuchean resistance organizations "is a success for the patriotic Kampuchean forces in their united resistance to the Vietnamese aggression." The agreement was signed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan, and Son Sann in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on June 22.

Present at today's meeting were Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Pich Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China. Ieng Sary and his party are scheduled to leave Beijing shortly for home.

Khieu Samphan Interview

OW231858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 23 (XINHUA) -- The establishment of the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea "has dealt the Vietnamese invaders a head-on blow and encouraged all the Kampuchean people," Khieu Samphan, vice president of the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, told XINHUA in an exclusive interview here today. The interview took place on the day following the signing of the joint declaration by the three leaders of Kampuchean resistance forces. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the coalition government, already left here for Penang today.

Khieu Samphan expressed the desire for unity in the newly formed coalition government and to strive to drive the Vietnamese occupation troops out of Kampuchean soil. "Now what we should do is to carry out the principles stipulated in the declaration on the formation of the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," he said.

He added: "As Vietnam is on the decline, our coalition will surely deepen its crisis and give impetus to the patriotic struggle of our people." Khieu Samphan left Kuala Lumpur for home this afternoon.

Son Sann Interview

OW231902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Son Sann, prime minister of the coalition government of the Democratic Kampuchea said here today the patriotic forces of Kampuchea should unite to force out Vietnamese aggressors.

In an interview today with a XINHUA correspondent, Son Sann stated: "All Kampuchean people, including those living abroad, are delighted to learn the successful formation of the coalition government of our country. This significant event has shown to Vietnam how our whole people want to gather their strength to push foreign aggressors out of their homeland. The coalition is not only beneficial to the maintaining of the D.K. seat in the United Nations but also helpful for us in political and even military fields."

He said: The Kampuchean people would win and Vietnamese forces would fail. "Vietnam always tries to split the patriotic forces of Kampuchea," he said, "But our response is to unite. This runs counter to the wishes of Vietnam."

Other Comments on Coalition

HK231210 Beijing in Cambodian re Kampuchea 1030 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 22 June, after officially applying their signatures on the declaration on the of the coalition government in Kuala Lumpur, the leaders of the tripartite Kampuchean national patriotic resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors expressed their opinions on the matter. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk stated: Speaking for all Kampuchean patriots, 22 June is a historic date. Samdech Sihanouk went on to affirm that the Kampuchean patriots would continue to wage a persistent struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Khieu Samphan said: The formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea has shown the common aspiration of the people of all nationalities in Kampuchea to unite with each other to drive all of the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea. He stated: the three parties will meet inside Kampuchea in the very near future in order to finalize the work of establishing the coalition government.

Son Sann reiterated that the three parties were determined to liberate Kampuchea very soon from the foreign occupation troops. All of the Kampuchean people, whatever their political adherence, are going to unite in this direction, he said.

Following the signing, Malaysian Foreign Minister Chazali stated on behalf of the five ASEAN countries that the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea would enjoy the sincere support of the five nations.

Thai Premier's Remarks

OM231946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda said today that he was delighted at the coalition of the three anti-Vietnamese resistance groups of Kampuchea. Speaking at a news conference held at the prime ministers office, Prem said that as a result of the tripartite coalition, Democratic Kampuchea would be recognized by more countries at the U.N. General Assembly scheduled to be held in September and that its seat in the United Nations would become more consolidated. ASEAN's proposal on an international conference on Kampuchea would receive greater attention and more favorable response from various countries, he added.

He went on to say that the coalition has made the three resistance groups stronger and enhanced their capability in the struggle for the realization of the Kampuchean people's aspirations. In short, he said, they have become stronger and this in turn is conducive to increasing Thailand's stability and security.

In reply to a question about Norodom Sihanouk's visit to Thailand, the prime minister said Sihanouk is going to Thailand on his way to Kampuchea to see the Kampuchean people. "If he comes officially, we would give him an official reception. If he only wants us to provide convenience, we will give him a proper reception according to his request. I am ready to meet him at any time."

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Prem told reporters that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had, through the Vietnamese Embassy here, expressed his desire to visit Thailand during his tour of Burma, Singapore and Malaysia and to have talks with the Thai foreign minister. Thailand has consented to this, he added.

Prem stressed that Thailand "still upholds the resolutions of the United Nations and the international conferences on Kampuchea. Our attitude will remain unchanged."

Malaysian Official's Remarks

BEK231209 Beijing in Cambodia to Kampuchea 1000 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Malaysian Deputy Minister Musa Hitam, who is on a visit to Thailand, said in Bangkok on 21 June that Malaysia and other ASEAN member countries regarded the continued occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops as a very serious threat to peace and security in this region.

Speaking at the luncheon organized by the foreign correspondents club of Thailand, the Malaysian deputy prime minister said: I am very happy over the possible success of the tripartite meeting of the Kampuchean patriotic forces to be held in Kuala Lumpur. This is the outcome of ASEAN's patient and consistent efforts to bring about a political solution to the Kampuchean problem conforming to the desire of the world community.

When speaking about the situation in Southeast Asia, however, the Malaysian deputy prime minister did not draw a distinction between the Soviet Union's aggression and expansion against this region and China's efforts to safeguard peace and security in this region. He also said: The Sino-Soviet rivalry for influence in this region is often at the expense of our well-being.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES LETTER FROM BREZHNEV

OW240340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0151 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Syrian President Hafez al-Asad this evening received a personal letter from Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev dealing with the current developments in the region, reported radio Damascus. The details of the letter were not disclosed. This was the third letter to President al-Asad from Brezhnev since the invasion of Lebanon by Israel.

The radio also reported that President al-Asad received this afternoon Libyan leader 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, who came here for talks with Syrian leaders on the latest developments in Lebanon and means and ways to confront Israeli aggression.

President al-Asad also had talks with the Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi this afternoon on the Lebanese situation.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN LEAVES FOR USSR 23 JUN

OW240344 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, June 23 (XINHUA) -- King Husayn of Jordan flew to the Soviet Union for a one-week official visit, according to Jordan television this evening. The Jordanian monarch was accompanied by his wife, Queen Nur, and several Jordanian officials, including Foreign Minister Hasan Ibrahim.

The king paid the visit at a time when Israel continued its invasion of Lebanon and the situation in the Middle East became worse.

According to an official statement issued by the Jordanian Government, Husayn would review current developments in Lebanon and the Middle East with Soviet officials and discuss Soviet-Jordanian cooperation in all fields. The statement said their talks would focus on Jordan's desire to enhance its air defense system.

Jordan has announced it plans to purchase a Soviet ground-to-air defense system.

ULANHU MEETS WITH GUINEAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW211318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation here this morning with a Guinean women's delegation led by Mme Hadja Soba Keyra, vice-president of the National Assembly, member of the Central Committee of the state party and deputy general secretary of the Revolutionary Union of Women of Guinea. Present were Lin Liyun, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and Thierno Habib Diallo, Guinean ambassador to China.

The delegation returned to Beijing June 19 after a visit to Guilin and Shanghai.

AFP: WENZHAI BAO CITES RISKS OF FOREIGN INFLUENCES

OW240558 Hong Kong AFP in English 0400 GMT 24 Jun 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerclat]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (AFP) -- The Chinese authorities have issued their strongest warning ever about the risks brought by foreign influences, including scientific exchanges, in China, claiming that never before has the Communist regime faced such serious threats from "the rotten spirit of capitalism". The WEEKLY DIGEST (WENZHAI BAO), a sister publication of the Communist Party mouthpiece the PEOPLE'S DAILY, accused "reactionary internal and external forces" of launching an unprecedented assault on the Chinese Communist system.

Observers were particularly struck by the attack as the PEOPLE'S DAILY has until now been one of the most moderate voices in the media campaign against "bad foreign influences" and in the almost daily condemnations of "bourgeois liberalism".

The WEEKLY DIGEST listed academic and scientific exchanges among the "increasingly pernicious" means used against the Beijing regime -- the first time that such exchanges have been so clearly called into question.

In line with countless public statements by top Chinese officials, the weekly stressed that the "correct procedures" must be found to apply the country's policy of the last few years of opening up to the outside world, adding that it has led to an "extremely complicated situation". The weekly said academic and scientific exchanges were used by "the enemies of our country" to realize "long-term investments" on Chinese permitted to travel overseas, adding that these exchanges were used "to infiltrate their supporters into China, particularly among the children of leading cadres". There are currently over 10,000 Chinese studying in Japan and the Western countries, with the largest numbers of students and researchers to be found in the United States.

Persistent unconfirmed reports say that the children of top-level cadres are now almost systematically prevented from traveling abroad, while top level officials have been ordered not to "go through the back door" -- meaning to use personal relationship and influence -- to get their children out of the country.

Early this month, a 28-year old American teacher named Lisa Wichser was deported after having been detained for several days on charges of stealing state secrets. The United States Embassy here maintains that Miss Wichser, who was doing research for a doctorate on Chinese agriculture while simultaneously teaching English in a language school in the Chinese capital, is innocent.

Miss Wichser's friends say it is possible that she may have had access to documents classified "internal" -- an extremely broad category including any information that had not been officially released by the authorities -- but insist that the documents could only have been innocuous. However, Chinese officials have said that Miss Wichser had obtained state secrets through her personal relations.

According to Miss Wichser's friends, several of her Chinese students have been arrested, including economics student Yi Xiegong, believed to be the son of a top cadre, whom Miss Wichser had sought to marry. Miss Wichser's short detention in police custody and subsequent deportation, the first such measures to be taken against an American national since normalization in January 1979, are widely interpreted by observers as further signs that the Chinese authorities want to discourage personal contacts between Chinese and foreigners, limiting them to purely professional relations controlled by the administration.

The WEEKLY DIGEST accused "the enemies of our country" of using their news media, particularly radio broadcasts, to "shake the confidence of the young generation in the party's leadership and the socialist system".

"The harmful influences suffered by some of our militants, the poisons affecting people's spirits, and the corruption of morals brought by the rotten spirit of capitalism are more widespread and more serious than they have ever been", the weekly said, adding that they were much more serious than in the early 1950s, just after the communists came to power. "Some weak elements, including a small minority of middle- and higher-level cadres have become prisoners of capitalism", the WEEKLY DIGEST said.

WANG ZHEN, ULANHU AT TRANSLATORS GROUP FOUNDING

OW231322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Over 300 translators in Beijing gathered in the Great Hall of the People this morning and officially established the Translators Association of China, the first organization of its kind in the country. Party and state leaders Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Bo Yibo attended the meeting and extended their congratulations on the founding.

Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, said "translation is indispensable. It contributes to the prosperity of China's economy, culture and science and is important in introducing China's long history to the world."

Bo Yibo, state councillor, recalled how in the 1920s and 30s communists had great difficulty in finding Marxist-Leninist theoretical books. He said he and other veteran revolutionaries had "benefited greatly from those translators, who were revolutionaries as well. I wish to express my gratitude and compliments to them." He said he hoped present-day translators would be vanguards in international cultural exchange.

Jiang Chunfang, president of the new association, said the founding of the new organization is a "realization of a long-time wish of Chinese translators." The association, he said, will help translators across the country to compare methods of work and improve professionally so as to serve the modernization campaign better.

China has about 220,000 people working in 55 foreign languages including English, Japanese, German, French, Russian, Spanish, and Arabic, according to the Ministry of Labor and Personnel. While most of them are language teachers in secondary schools and universities, around 50,000 to 60,000 are working as translators in scientific institutions, publishing houses and news services. These language experts, mostly trained in the last three decades, have contributed to the spreading of Marxism-Leninism in China, the advance of science and technology and literature and art and have helped bring understanding of China to the rest of the world, Jiang Chunfang said.

Cultural works of other nations began to be translated about 2,000 years ago, Jiang said. But in socialist China, he said, translation has been upgraded to become a branch of science. He said he believes the translators association will promote the development of national culture.

Cheng Fangwu, one of the first to translate Marx and Engels "The Communist Manifesto" into Chinese was named honorary president of the association. Eleven veteran translators became vice-presidents and eighteen specialists were appointed advisors. Liu Deyou, former XINHUA correspondent in Japan and now deputy director of the bureau of foreign language publishing and distribution administration is general secretary.

The 200-member council of the association includes translators of foreign languages and minority languages, such as Tibetan, Uygur and Kazak.

ANNIVERSARY OF MAO'S INSTRUCTION ON MILITIA MARKED

OW221145 [Editorial Report] Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 19 June carries a report on militia organizations at all levels in Shanghai carrying out "small-scale and varied commemoration activities" over the past several days to mark the 20th anniversary on 19 June of the publication of Mao Zedong's instruction on militia work. In his instruction Mao said that militia work must be carried out well organizationally, politically and militarily.

According to the report, Shanghai has over the past several years achieved "fresh successes" in implementing Mao's instruction. "Political and ideological work for militiamen has gradually become a regular and systematic affair," the report says. It adds that core members of the various basic-level militia units are now attending a political lesson once each month.

Militarily, the report continues, "the militiamen's military proficiency has been improving." "Since last year, more than 150,000 core members of militia units have taken part in military training."

Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 19 June carries a report by its "station correspondents," saying that report meetings, forums and experience-exchanging meetings as well as "military chess contests" were held throughout Jiangxi Province on 19 June to mark the anniversary.

Reviewing Jiangxi's militia work, the report says: "Following the investigation of militia organizations in 1981, the militia contingents have become even more consolidated and their quality has become even better. Gratifying progress has been made in the militiamen's political education and military training and in their management of weapons and equipment."

The report continues: "Adhering to the principle of combining labor and military training, the broad masses of militiamen have played a significant role in maintaining social order, fulfilling their tactical duties and dealing with emergencies as well as in participating in industrial and agricultural production."

In conclusion, the report says that militiamen in Jiangxi have effectively maintained social order by "protecting bridges and woodlands, checking gambling activities and striking at economic crimes."

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 20 June carries a roundup report on activities carried out by militia organizations in Anhui on 19 June to mark the anniversary. The report says that most of the districts and communes in Fuyang and other prefectures in Anhui held meetings for militiamen on 19 June to mark the occasion. It says: "Small-scale military performances and contests of military skills were carried out by 200 or so militia companies and platoons in Huainan and Huaifei municipalities, which are directly under provincial jurisdiction, and that certain primary militia companies were reviewed in Chaohu and Hefei."

The report concludes by saying that, in certain old revolutionary bases in Anhui, veteran Red Army soldiers and militiamen were invited by militia organizations to report on militiamen's "glorious history of arduous struggle" and to admonish the broad masses of militiamen to "combat the idea that it is disadvantageous to be militiamen."

TARGETS SET FOR SUPPLY OF GOODS TO RURAL AREAS

OW230725 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Commerce has decided that separate targets will be set from top to bottom in this year's plans for the supply to rural areas of 15 important commodities closely related to the people's daily life in the countryside in order to further expand the supply of manufactured goods for the rural areas and ensure that rural market demands are met.

This is a concrete measure taken by the Ministry of Commerce to implement the State Council's "Decision To Expand Commodity Circulation Channels Between Urban and Rural Areas and Increase Delivery of Manufactured Goods to the Countryside."

Rural supply targets are set for the following 15 manufactured goods: bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, matches, soap, iron cooking pans, rice bowls, cotton cloth, polyester-cotton fabrics, woolen yarn, kerosene, iron wire, nails, sugar and cigarettes of C and lower grades. The Ministry of Commerce has set specific ratios for the distribution of these 15 commodities, with the proportions for the rural areas increased in general. Take wristwatches for example: of the increased portion of this year's wholesale supplies based on 1980 statistics, 80 percent will be distributed to the rural areas.

The Ministry of Commerce called on commercial departments and supply and marketing cooperatives at various levels to periodically examine how distribution plans are being implemented each quarter and each year and solve problems promptly as they arise. Commodities readily marketable and in short supply in the rural areas must be fully delivered according to plan, and shortages must be made up within a definite time. At the same time, it is necessary to firmly resist and correct the unhealthy trends in commodity distribution. Withholding commodities at each level and signing notes for supplies are prohibited. Grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives must see to it that goods are really supplied to the peasants, especially the distribution of certain goods that are in short supply, and conscientiously accept the masses' supervision.

HEALTH MINISTER CUI YUELI ON RURAL HEALTH WORK

OW221700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Jinan, June 22 (XINHUA) -- Through combining government efforts and the wisdom and initiative of the people themselves the Chinese people now live up to an average age of 68 instead of 35 as before 1949, said newly appointed Public Health Minister Cui Yueli today at an inter-regional seminar on primary health care held in Yexian, Shandong Province.

Addressing public health officials of 15 developing countries, he said that professional medical workers in rural areas increased from 328,000 people in 1949 to 1.57 million in 1981 besides 1.39 million barefoot doctors and 2.59 million midwives and health aids. The number of rural hospital beds has increased from 20,000 to 1.21 million, nearly 60 times the original.

The minister, who has worked in public health for many years, said that many acute communicable diseases were eliminated in the first decade after the founding of the People's Republic, while the incurrence rate of such diseases that endanger the peasants' health like schistosomiasis have been greatly reduced. Infant mortality rate in rural areas dropped from 200 per thousand in those days to the present 20 to 30 per thousand.

The minister attributed these success to the government care of this section of people who constitutes 80 percent of the country's population and its confidence and reliance on their strength and wisdom and the policy of stressing prevention and self-reliance.

The matter of crucial importance, he said, is the training of health personnel. By 1981, China has 112 medical colleges, turning out 415,000 graduates in the 30 odd years and 556 secondary medical schools with 948,000 graduates. On-the-job training has always been given to rural medical workers who need it and experienced urban medical personnel also go in teams to the countryside to train and serve the rural population.

The minister, who is also chairman of the National Society of Traditional Chinese Doctors, held that bare-foot doctors should be trained in both schools of Western medicine and traditional Chinese medicine which is both popular and economical in rural areas.

He noted that China has set up a three-level medical and health network, namely the county level, the commune and the production brigade, each better equipped and staffed than the lower level. More difficult cases are referred to a higher level above. This, being practised now in 300 counties, he said, will be promoted in one third of the country's counties beginning from next year and it is hoped that it will be completed gradually in all 2,100 counties in the whole country before the end of this century.

In conclusion, he said: "We appreciate and support the global goal of 'health for all by the year 2000' promulgated by WHO." He believed that this goal coincides with the aims of China's health service development and reinforcement of rural health care.

Today's meeting was attended by ministers of health and of planning and senior health administrators of the participant countries as well as H. Nakajima, Western Pacific regional director of WHO; James Grant, executive director of UNICEF; Yves de San, deputy resident representative, UNDP, Beijing; and I.A. Sirken, representative of the World Bank.

The seminar, which started on June 13, has entered its second phase of ministerial meeting, during which the ministers will study the issues raised in the reports prepared by senior health administrators in the first phase of the seminar. On the closing day, June 26, the seminar will put forth a report on primary health care.

Yexian is one of WHO's three primary medical collaborating centers in China.

EXPORT-IMPORT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS ISSUED

Ow230534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government has issued regulations on the quarantine of imported and exported animals and plants. The regulations which came into effect on June 4, 1982, cover all animals and plants, their products and their means of transport to enter or leave China or in transit.

Plant and animal diseases and pests which will be barred from entry into the country are to be listed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery of the Peoples Republic of China.

Animal and plant quarantine services will be set up at all air, sea and land ports of entry. Animal and plant quarantine stations will also be set up in the capital cities of certain provinces and autonomous regions.

Import of animals and animal products must have prior approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. Import of wild animals and their products must have prior approval of the Ministry of Forestry.

To import seeds, saplings and breeding materials, the application for approval must be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery or the Ministry of Forestry, or the agricultural or forestry bureau in the relevant provinces, municipalities or autonomous regions.

Quarantine stations will decide whether animals and plants which are diseased or contaminated should be slaughtered, destroyed or returned. Animal or plants with diseases that are neither contagious nor infectious may be observed and treated.

Quarantine and the treatment involved must be carried out at the port of entry or in any other designated place approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. Harmful pests, pathogenic microorganisms and other harmful organisms are banned. Animals, seeds, saplings, other materials used for breeding and easily contaminated animal and plant products are banned if they come from a country or region where an epidemic situation exists.

Animals, plants and their products for export are also subject to the quarantine regulations.

The regulations also specify the procedure for quarantine of passenger-carried animals and plants and animals, plants and their products sent by international parcel post or in transit.

Details will be worked out by the Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and of Forestry.

SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR PESTICIDE USE PUBLISHED

OW240844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Safety regulations for the use of pesticides have been published by the Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and Public Health. In a circular accompanying the regulations, the two ministries urged the establishment of the responsibility system and employment of personnel specializing in plant protection.

Agricultural departments were urged to offer effective guidance in the scientific use of pesticides, train specialized personnel and provide information for the safe use of pesticides. Public health departments were told to prevent pesticide poisoning and threat those who are poisoned.

The classifications of the regulations are: scope and use of pesticides, purchase, transportation and storage of pesticides, instructions for use of pesticides, selection of workers to apply pesticides and personal protection.

Under the regulations, highly poisonous pesticides are not to be used on vegetables, tea, fruit trees or traditional Chinese medicinal plants. In addition to these plants, pesticides with a high remnant content are not to be used on tobacco, coffee, pepper or lemongrass.

The regulations forbid the transporting or storage of pesticides with foodstuffs or daily necessities.

Under the regulations, workers applying pesticides must be healthy persons who have received technical training.

COAL EXPORT-IMPORT CORPORATION ESTABLISHED

OW230536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA) -- A national corporation was established here today to handle China's coal imports and exports and carry out economic and technical cooperation in coal industry with other countries. The new corporation, the China National Coal Import and Export Corporation, is under the Ministry of Coal Industry and authorized to sign trade agreements and contracts with foreign companies.

The corporation will arrange for the export of coal produced by the country's locally-run mines. It will handle compensation trade and the establishment of joint ventures and cooperative coal development, import foreign technology and accept investment and loans for development of coal resources by economic organizations or individuals in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Province.

The corporation will set up branches or agencies at home and abroad.

EDUCATION MINISTER STRESSES COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY

OW231802 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0813 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA) -- On 20 June Minister of Education He Dongchang delivered a speech at a meeting to exchange experience in teaching at schools of higher learning in the capital. He stressed that schools of higher learning should attach importance to raising the quality of students; persist in educating and guiding the broad masses of students with communist ideology in order to help them believe in the party's leadership, the superiority of the socialist system and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; and encourage them to serve the people wholeheartedly and make contributions to promoting the four modernizations of the motherland.

He Dongchang pointed out: In order to raise the quality of students, it is necessary to strengthen and improve the party's leadership and do ideological and political work for the students effectively. He said: Our country has enforced an open-door policy. This has set a still higher demand on our ideological and political work. We must help students understand the truth by making comparisons and enable them to adhere to the socialist orientation and resist all kinds of corrosion by bourgeois ideology.

Liu Daosheng, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, also made a speech on how to further strengthen ideological and political work for the students.

The meeting was convened by the Beijing municipal higher education bureau. More than 200 people attended the meeting including presidents, deans and department heads from 54 schools of higher learning and 36 universities' branch schools.

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO ON BELIEF IN COMMUNISM

HK231346 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 15 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthen Our Belief in Communism"]

[Text] After carefully reading the newsletter "Burst of the Dikes of the Heart" and conscientiously thinking over the lesson of Sun Shifu, a former secretary of the CYL branch who degenerated into a shameful criminal, you will get the feeling that under the new historical conditions, it is vitally important for us, CYL members and the broad masses of youths, to constantly strengthen our belief in communism.

What caused the degeneration of Sun Shifu? A number of reasons can be cited, such as the corrosion of the capitalist way of life and decadent ideology after the implementation of the open-door policy, weak ideological and political work by the CCP and CYL organizations, the failure to enforce necessary rules and regulations, lax labor discipline, and so forth. There is no doubt that we should not neglect these. However, they were only external causes which attributed to his degeneration. External causes become operative only through internal causes. The root cause of the degeneration of Sun Shifu into a criminal guilty of stealing and taking bribes was that he had disarmed himself spiritually and his belief in revolution had vanished. Let us listen to his sad confession after the smashing of the "gang of four": "Recalling what has happened in these few years, it seems that I have been dreaming and that communism is purely imaginary...." As a CYL member, he no longer believed in communism. Was he in a position to talk about any correct belief?

Belief is the soul of the people. It determines their ideals and objectives and guides their thoughts and actions. A lofty and firm belief enables people to maintain their energy to go all out to make progress so that they will not be daunted by difficulties and hardship and tempted by vulgar desires.

In their years, proletarian fighters of the older generation indomitably opened up the road of advance, even though they were confronting the powerful force of the reactionaries both at home and abroad and working under arduous conditions. Why? It was because they firmly believed that "internationalism would certainly prevail." A number of revolutionary martyrs flatly rejected high positions and handsome salaries offered by the enemy and preferred to go to the execution ground. It was also because they firmly cherished the same belief. Today, braving the heavy fire of the aggressors, a great number of CYL members and youths have made new contributions to the motherland in the self-defense counterattack or in the battle to safeguard the frontier regions. Some of them are working untiringly at their ordinary posts or studying hard to contribute to the four modernizations. In the face of the attack of the capitalists' sugar-coated bullets, they "resist the corrosion and are never contaminated." They fully display the dignity of the Chinese people. That which encourages and impels them forward is also the same firm belief of fighting for communism!

It is impossible for people without a correct belief to seek lofty ideals. After his belief vanished, did Sun Shifu not feel that his "work and life are boring?" Did he not stress that "from now on I should be more pragmatic and pay more attention to material interests?" Under such circumstances, he envied other people's "foreign style" and "foreign goods." Furthermore, he was very fond of imitating and seeking these things. He stole fish cans from the trucks and tried unscrupulously to attain ill-gotten wealth. Eventually, he fell into the abyss of crime. It was not strange at all that these things happened. "Being devoid of a firm belief is the most horrible enemy." Sun Shifu's degeneration has proved the famous dictum of the French author Romain Rolland.

At present, our country has entered a new historical period. We are implementing an open-door policy toward foreign countries and enlivening our domestic economy. The implementation of this perfectly correct policy is of great significance to the smooth progress of socialist modernization. However, we are also facing new and complicated situations. First, the way of life of Western capitalism and decadent ideology will inevitably exploit this opening to intrude. Second, the influence of the exploiting class at home will also take this opportunity to stir up trouble. At present, a small number of youths who lack ideals and lofty aspirations detest labor, seek money and yearn for material comfort or even commit crimes. Although some youths do like to use their brains to think and learn things, they lack confidence in the socialist system because they are devoid of Marxist theoretical preparation and do not know the history of our party and state. Therefore, they wrongly regard various ideological trends prevailing in the West as a new "truth." Should we not ponder deeply over these problems? If we do not have a firm belief in communism and fail to enhance people's communist ideological consciousness, what can we rely upon to resist the temptation of the capitalist way of life and the corrosion of the capitalist decadent ideology?

Today, it is a matter of vital significance to guide our youths to study the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism so as to strengthen their belief in communism and enhance their ideological consciousness of distinguishing right from wrong. The instances which have occurred in our practical life, such as the degeneration of Sun Shifu and others, have again enlightened many young people and aroused their enthusiasm and desire to attach importance to the study of communism. We should make the best use of this situation. We should integrate the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the study of various disciplines such as history, philosophy, political economics, literature, natural sciences, and so forth. We should carry out our study in practice. The socialist modernization which is led by the party and aimed at attaining the final goal of communism is a great component part of the present world communist movement. People's practice of actively taking part in the four modernizations and the vigorous progress of the socialist cause have inspired us. The heroic deeds of a number of model workers and advanced figures including the younger generation and their communist attitude toward labor, communist style of thinking and communist moral character have affected us.

This is living communist education which will encourage us to strengthen our communist ideological cultivation so that we will gradually use the communist spirit to carry out our work and communist ethics to guide our words and deeds and handle the relations among people in society. This practice also includes the struggle between the corrosion of capitalist ideology and socialist ideology which resists the corrosion. The struggle is now underway and will be carried out for a long time. We should consciously stand in the forefront of the struggle and make repeated comparisons. In so doing, we will realize more clearly the corruptness and ugliness of the capitalist way of life and ideology and the loftiness of socialist ideology and enhance our capability to resist capitalist corrosion. In the meantime, our belief in communism will be constantly tested and tempered in the struggle. Staunch successors to the communist cause of the new generation are reaching maturity in this struggle.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR STRESSES WORKERS' EDUCATION

OW231411 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Article by XINHUA commentator: "Strengthening Workers' Education Is a Form of Fundamental Development"]

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 21 Jun (XINHUA) -- In the course of developing material and spiritual civilization, strengthening workers' education and incessantly broadening their general and technical knowledge are extremely important forms of fundamental development as well as actual steps in promoting the cause of socialist modernization in a down-to-earth manner. More and more places have paid full attention to this work. Some localities in Liaoning have already scored achievements in this regard. This is really gratifying news.

The experience in various localities has indicated that the key to doing a good job in strengthening workers' education lies in the leadership at all levels who must pay full attention to this work. They should not only realize the importance of this work from the strategic viewpoint, but should also understand the pressing need for this work from a realistic viewpoint. Due to the 10 chaotic years, the education of 60 to 70 percent of the young staff members and workers was delayed. Some of them have failed to appreciate socialism in essence. Their sense of responsibility remains weak and their labor discipline low. In the field of general knowledge, 80 percent of the staff members and workers have failed to meet the standards of a junior high school graduate. Vocationally, many workers are fairly incompetent in operating production equipment. They also lack the knowledge to manage a modern enterprise. This situation is incompatible with the needs of the modernization program. Therefore, either from the long-term or immediate viewpoint, the strengthening of workers' education is an important and pressing task placed in front of the leadership at all levels and all the industrial and mining enterprises.

Just as in other businesses, we will inevitably encounter difficulties in strengthening workers' education. However, as long as we do our work in this regard in a conscientious manner and with the close coordination of all the departments concerned, we will be able to overcome many difficulties. Many localities should be able to achieve whatever Liaoning Province can do.

FUJIAN PLA ARTICLE ON MAO'S MILITIA DIRECTIVE

OW201202 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Cong Dezi, commander of the Fujian Provincial Military District, and (Liu Qingzuo) and Meng Letian, political commissars of the Fujian Provincial Military District, recently published an article in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of publication of Chairman Mao's directive on putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

Entitled "Set Militia Work on a Solid Basis Organizationally, Politically and Militarily Around the Building of Material and Spiritual Civilization," the article says: Chairman Mao's directive on putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily sums up the historical experience in militia work, epitomizes the basic content and demands of strengthening the militia and proves that the revolutionary practice in the past and since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is correct.

In light of the actual conditions of militia work in our province, the article elucidates three questions: 1) the relationship between promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization and strengthening the militia; 2) bringing into full play the backbone and leading role of the vast number of militiamen in promoting material and spiritual civilization; and 3) setting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily around the building of material and spiritual civilization.

The article says: Promoting material and spiritual civilization is a strategic task confronting the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country and a goal which our militiamen must strive to reach. Our province has millions of militiamen and hundreds of thousands of core members of the militia. They are all backbone forces promoting material and spiritual civilization. When our militiamen's enthusiasm for production is developed, our four modernizations can be greatly promoted. When our militiamen's spiritual civilization is successfully promoted, the general mood of society will turn for the better. We must combine the building of material and spiritual civilization with militia work and firmly grasp them together. The article points out: To bring into full play militiamen's role in promoting material civilization while adopting various responsibility systems in production, we must first of all educate militiamen to take the lead to uphold the socialist road, implement the party's economic policy, develop diversified economy, study and apply science and technology and become well off through thrift and hard work. We must educate them to fulfill the production plan and procurement task stipulated by the state, correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual and make contributions to reaping an overall bumper harvest in agriculture and increasing industrial production by larger margins. The article says: The development of militia organizations in the future will still depend on our planning. Militia organizations must be set up at all units where militia organizations should be set up. It is necessary to pay attention to both quality and quantity. It is necessary to improve the method of military training, do things through thrift and hard work and strive to achieve practical results. It is necessary to strengthen militiamen's political and ideological work in terms of its goal and effectiveness, firmly grasp socialist patriotic education and resolutely boycott the influence of bourgeois ideology and lifestyle.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ADDRESSES WOMEN'S MEETING

OW200600 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The third enlarged meeting of the fifth executive committee of the Fujian provincial women's federation ended on 19 June. The meeting called on women's federations at various levels in the province to strengthen women's work in an all-round way and raise women's and children's work to a new level in Fujian Province. The meeting opened in Fuzhou on 15 June.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee Xiang Nan and Cheng Xu paid a visit to the delegates and spoke at the meeting on the morning of 19 June.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ATTENDS OPERA PERFORMANCE

OW210419 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Hunan provincial Hunan opera theater gave its premiere of "Li Bai Teasing Influential Officials," a newly written historical play, at the People's Theater in Nanjing on the evening of 20 June. Their performance was warmly applauded by the audience.

Among the audience watching their performance were Xu Jiatun, He Binghao and Yang Tingbao, as well as other responsible comrades from the Jiangsu provincial and Nanjing municipal departments in charge of cultural and propaganda work. They also went up to the stage and warmly shook hands with the performers to greet their successful performance.

BAI DONGCAI AT JIANGXI EMERGENCY FLOOD MEETING

OW231758 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] According to a report from JIANGXI RIBAO, Bai Dongcai, permanent secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Jiangxi, said at the 20 June emergency meeting on combating floods and doing relief work that all effective measures must be taken to rescue the people surrounded by water. He made this remark after hearing a briefing on the situation during the past few days in combating floods and doing relief work. He emphatically pointed out: The leadership at all levels must share weal and woe with the masses in the flood-stricken areas and try their best to rescue all those surrounded by water. They must also make proper arrangements to provide those rescued with living accommodations and other supplies needed for their subsistence.

In its struggle against the flood Jiangxi has withstood the severe test of the flood peak thanks to the joint efforts of the party and government organizations, the army and the people, as well as the strong embankments of the key water reservoirs such as (Hongmen) and (Jiangkou). Railways and bridges have remained intact and safe. An initial victory has been scored in the struggle against the flood and for relief work. However, due to the continuous downpours some time ago, there are still many people surrounded by water in various localities.

The meeting urged all the departments concerned to take the following measures:

1. The leadership at all levels must try their best to go amid those surrounded by water to share weal and woe with the masses.
2. All means of transportation at the provincial, prefectural and county levels must be organized to go to the rescue of those surrounded by water and evacuate them to a safe place.
3. Efforts must be made to ensure the supply of food and water to those surrounded by water. The provincial commercial department and the provincial food department are responsible for the supply of food and beverages.
4. Medical teams must be quickly organized in the province to rush to the flood-stricken areas to serve the masses and keep them in good health.

NANFANG RIBAO ON ECONOMIC ZONE JOINT VENTURES

HK220648 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 82 p 4

["Ideological Front" column by Zeng Nuyue [2582 3668 6851] and Li Kehua [2621 0344 3478]:
"The Status and Role of Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures in the Economy of the Special Zones"]

[Text] At present the special economic zones in Shenzhen and Zhuhai are absorbing foreign funds through five different methods, such as industrial processing, agricultural processing, compensation trade, sole foreign investment and Sino-foreign joint ventures. Among the five forms of business, which form should be the principal one, and which one is much more beneficial to our country? We believe the form of joint ventures should be the principal one.

Taking the form of joint ventures as the principal one is determined by the objective conditions of economic development in the special zones. Economic activities in the special zones are becoming increasingly active and complicated. In making a choice of business forms, we must be aware of which form will enable us to control more leadership over the business and to keep the initiative in our hands, and which form can relatively meet the requirements of the socialist economic system. This is our starting point for selecting the principal form of business as well as our basic principle for weighing the pros and cons. Let us look first at the form of processing work. This type of enterprise is often on a small scale but in a great variety. It does not need much capital, but results can be achieved quickly. We prefer to introduce this enterprise into rural areas because it can help develop the enterprises run by communes and brigades, promote diversified undertakings, readjust rural economic structure and improve the peasants' income. Nevertheless, the technical equipment imported for these processing enterprises is usually small in size, not advanced technologically, and is sometimes even obsolete. Moreover, the power of supply and marketing is in the hands of foreign businessmen. They control the variety and quantity of all products. Therefore, production is often irregular and enterprises are sometimes operated under capacity. Some foreign traders are often in arrears with payment of workers' wages. Some processed items run counter to the very export items of our country. Judging from the needs of economic construction and development in the special zones, this type of business is not necessarily appropriate. As for the form of compensation trade, we do not see many projects of this form in Shenzhen and Zhuhai. It is said that practice proves this form is not very satisfactory, so it is impractical to take it as the principal form of foreign investment, to say nothing of vigorously promoting it. When we talk about sole foreign investment, we understand that this is a kind of state capitalism in which a capitalist element plays the main role. The power in business and management is mainly in the hands of foreign investors. In the early stage of construction in the special zones, it is not good to be hasty in adopting this form, as we have no experience in managing this kind of enterprise, and it is impossible to greatly develop this form even after the formation of the special economic zones. We think the form of Sino-foreign joint ventures is preferable to the others. This is because the Chinese side can play its main role in the leading body and working body. This helps implement our government decrees and policies as well as management regulations, and also helps attain a steady realization of the general plan for economic construction in the special zones. Hence, it is necessary to adopt joint ventures as the principal form in developing the economy in the special zones.

Furthermore, it is practical and feasible to take joint ventures as the principal form and even to have a big go at it. According to an investigation made in Shenzhen and Zhuhai, the aggregate investment in the form of joint ventures made up more than 80 percent of the total sum of foreign funds in the aforesaid five forms of business in the two special economic zones. In 1981 the Shenzhen Special Zone concluded agreements on five joint venture projects, involving a total investment of HK\$60 billion. This is about five to six times greater than the sole foreign investment in the corresponding period.

From the economic development in the two special zones, we can see that the enterprises which are being run in the other four forms of business are preparing to switch over to the form of joint ventures. Meanwhile, the total output value of the operating joint ventures has already played a proper part in the economy of the special zones. For example, 7 joint ventures in Shenzhen increased their output value to more than 73 million yuan in 1981. This accounted for 30.2 percent of the total output value of industry in this special zone. Thus it can be seen that the form of Sino-foreign joint ventures has tentatively played a leading role among the five forms of business in the special zones, and to a certain degree it is controlling the economic structure and orientation of development in the special zones.

Joint ventures in the two special zones have already played and are still playing a positive role in advancing economic development as follows:

1. We have initially learned something from their modern, scientific methods of management, giving impetus to the improvement of business and the management system of other enterprises. For example, in the Shijingshan travel center in Zhuhai municipality, there are many things we can learn from its method of management, such as capable administrative personnel, no extra jobs for managers, lack of wrangling over trifles and shifting responsibility onto others, work efficiency, employing staff and workers according to their ability, strictly abiding by work regulations, issuing penalties to violators of discipline, dismissal of those who refuse to overcome their mistakes after repeated education, floating wages and bonuses for staff and workers in accordance with business profits and their attitude toward work, constantly making analysis of business conditions, making decisions in a scientific way and promptly improving management work according to the opinions and suggestions put forth by travelers. Due to good management, the number of visitors to this travel center is markedly increasing, while the economic results are improving considerably. This is a good example for the enterprises of the same category in the special zones or in other parts of our country. It merits our emulation.
2. Through joint ventures, especially cooperation in production, the state can save foreign funds for building factories, farms or shops. On the other hand, the state can increase foreign income by exporting products of these joint ventures. Over the past 2 years, over a third of the investment in capital construction in Shenzhen came from foreign investors. After these investments had become productive forces and made profits, they became investment again and played their role as the other trades did in the economic construction in the special zone. Furthermore, let us view the foreign funds earned through tourism in Shenzhen. From 1978 to 1981, joint ventures in this field earned foreign funds amounting to \$13.79 million. This shows that joint ventures have great potential for earning more foreign funds for the country.
3. It is helpful to understand and become knowledgeable on world market prices and supply and marketing of products so as to enable us to stimulate competition. For instance, through their Hong Kong partner in the Jia Le furniture maker in Shenzhen, the Chinese side is now able to receive such timely information as the current prices of imported raw materials for furniture making, the marketing situation abroad, the accepted furniture styles, and the requirements of buyers in Hong Kong and Macao. Thus they can produce and market their products according to the most popular styles and the quantities needed in the world markets, and they can strictly control the quality of products. Now a type of first-class mattress from this factory has increased its sales from seventh to first in the Hong Kong market due to its better quality.
4. It is convenient to have advanced equipment so as to quickly improve economic results of enterprises for the mutual benefit of both trading sides. Generally speaking, it is impossible for foreign businessmen to install mostly efficient equipment in the joint ventures as they are anxious to gain profits from them. Besides, if we insist in contracts that no defective equipment be used for joint ventures and we make careful inspections when shipping the equipment, we think it is possible to provide relatively up-to-date equipment for joint ventures.

Once we have modern equipment and a good management system, we will be able to quickly secure better economic results. For instance, the Xin Xing Restaurant, a Sino-Hong Kong joint venture in Shenzhen, gained a net profit of 2 million yuan in the 2 years since its establishment. This is because this restaurant is equipped with modern facilities and is run according to a strict management system. Now that the investment capital has been returned to their Hong Kong partner, they can virtually share net profits, and the Chinese side can gain a portion of regular profits too.

5. joint ventures are helpful to employment of the labor force.

YU GUANGYUAN GIVES REPORT IN SHENZHEN 23 JUN

HK240434 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Yu Guangyuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social sciences, delivered an academic report on special zone issues in the government building in Shenzhen municipality on 23 June. Yu Guangyuan arrived by invitation in Shenzhen on 20 June to give academic reports after lecturing in Hong Kong. He expounded on the nature of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, the zone's role in China's socialist economic construction and its position in the country's economic and social development. He also gave some views on the building of material and spiritual civilization in the Shenzhen special zone.

GUANGDONG MEETING ON TAPE-RECORDING MANAGEMENT

HK240300 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] In order to strengthen the instruction of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on management of tape-recording and video-recording products and to study how to strengthen the building and management of broadcasting and television work, the Guangdong Provincial Broadcasting Bureau held a meeting from 14 to 20 June in Guangzhou for directors of prefectural and municipal broadcasting bureau officers. Comrades from various prefectural and municipal propaganda departments, the provincial cultural bureau, the publishing bureau, the labor bureau, the public security bureau, the financial department, the industrial and commercial management bureau and so forth were invited to attend the meeting. The meeting held: Over the past few years, counterrevolutionary, decadent and obscene tape- and video-recording products were circulated and ran rampant in our province, bringing bad influences to the broad masses of people. This seriously jeopardizes the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Good management of the editing, production and distribution of the tape- and video-recording products is a demand for building socialist spiritual civilization. It is also an urgent demand of the masses.

By means of studies and discussions, the meeting has made clear its tasks, established an examining body, unified examining criteria and formulated management methods. The meeting participants also held: Strengthening the building and management of broadcasting and television work in our province gives full play to the role of broadcasting and television work in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. Thus, it is demanded that leaders at all levels strengthen leadership, make overall planning, and set up and perfect various rules and regulations. All of us must work hard so that people in the province can listen to good things on tape recorders and see good things on television.

HAINAN PLA DISTRICT HOLDS MILITARY CONTEST

HK220811 Haikou Hainan Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] In order to bring about an overall improvement in military and political qualities of the PLA units, the Hainan PLA District held a grand contest of military skills from 20 June.

Political Commissar of the Hainan PLA district (Li Feng) and Deputy Commander (Kong Fengzhang) reviewed the fighters and commanders who participated in the contest. Units taking part in the contest included infantry, artillery, engineering, antichemical warfare corps, tanks, communications and logistics. The participants are outstanding members selected from contingents and regiments. Among them, there is the Zhangong Company that was bold and powerful during the war years, the newly emerged Biaobing Company, the engineering unit and the heroes, the newly emerged expert marksmen, crack gunners, fleet-footed runners and commanders who are well versed in both letters and martial arts. The contents of the contest ranged from military skills to basic common subjects, altogether, there were about 100 items, through of contests, winners will participate in the military skills contest held by the Guangzhou PLA units on behalf of the Hainan PLA District.

MEASURES TO COMBAT HUNAN FLOOD DAMAGE CONTINUE

Meeting on Disaster Aid

HK240604 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Following its urgent conference by telephone on fighting the flood disaster, the provincial people's government immediately held a governor's executive meeting to mobilize and organize the forces of all sectors to support the people in disaster areas. The meeting decided to allocate to major disaster areas 3 million yuan, 20,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, 3,000 cubic meters of timber, 500,000 bamboo, 500 tons of kerosene, 5,000 tons of diesel fuel, 5,000 tons of gasoline, 12,000 tons of cement, 30,000 pieces of asphalt felt, 50,000 asbestos tiles and 8,000 pieces of glass. These materials have recently been shipped to those areas.

The meeting also decided to solve on the spot the problem of grain rations for the disaster victims by using the prefectural and county emergency reserve grain, to ensure that they have enough to eat. Domestic coal for people in disaster areas around the Dongting Lake and in the five municipalities subordinate to the provincial authorities will be crash-shipped by the departments concerned. To help solve the vegetable supply difficulties of the five municipalities, the meeting decided to allocate some soybeans and dried vegetables to the markets, in addition to organizing the peasants in the municipal outskirts to crash-sow some quick-growing varieties.

The meeting demanded that the cadres and masses in the disaster areas continue to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, rely on the strength of the collective to launch self-salvation through production, and strive for new victory in the struggle against the disaster.

Leaders Visit Disaster Areas

HK240617 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Provincial CCP committee Secretary and Governor Sun Guozhi led responsible persons of departments concerned to seriously flood-hit Liling County on 23 June, to ascertain the extent of the disaster. In the afternoon he saw a number of flood-hit communes and brigades on the lower reaches of the Lu River and visited the flood victims. He encouraged them, saying: Natural disasters objectively exist, and sometimes they cannot be resisted. The disasters have caused difficulties for our production and daily life. In these circumstances, we must strengthen leadership and also rely on the collective and the spirit of self-reliance, and be resolved to reap a bumper harvest in late rice and other crops, so as to reduce the disaster losses to the minimum.

On the afternoon of the same day, provincial CCP committee Secretary Zhou Li comforted the disaster victims in (Zuoshi) brigade of (Wuji) commune in Hengdon County. After hearing a report from the brigade, Comrade Zhou Li said: With the party's leadership and the strength of the collective, we have the foundation for self-salvation through production. This is our self confidence.

GUIZHOU ISSUES NOTICE ON POPULATION GROWTH

HK230955 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] According to a Guizhou report, the general office of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee issued a notice in accordance with reliable figures obtained as of 18 June. The notice commended those counties where the natural population growth rate was kept below 10 per thousand in 1981 and criticized those counties where the natural population growth rate was above 20 per thousand. The notice said: According to the statistics of last year's planned parenthood situations in various places, the natural population growth rate in the province was 14.95 per thousand, showing an increase of 1.81 per thousand over 1980. Thus, the population control plan was not fulfilled. However, 13 counties, districts and municipalities in the province -- (Yunren) district in Guiyang municipality, Dayun municipality, (Wanshan) special district and Chishui, Yunshui, Xifeng, Yuqing, Tongren, Longli, Weitan, Daozhen, Fenggan and Qinglong Counties -- have fulfilled or overfulfilled the planned parenthood quotas. The natural population growth rate in these areas was below 10 per thousand. Among these areas, Fenggan County fulfilled the quota only in 1981. The notice then pointed out: The development of planned parenthood work is unbalanced in the province, some areas are still in a backward situation. Areas in which the natural population growth rate is above 20 per thousand include Fuquan, Shibin, Changshun, Taijiang, Ziyun, Zhijin, and Zhengnan autonomous counties and counties. It is hoped that these areas will seriously sum up experiences and lessons and improve the backward situation.

GUIZHOU HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RICE PRODUCTION

HK220931 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Summary] Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and Provincial People's Government held a phone conference on the evening of 21 June, calling for CCP committees at various levels to strengthen leadership, concentrate efforts and endeavor to do a good job in rice transplanting and summer field management so that a good foundation can be laid for achieving a bumper harvest in this year's agricultural production.

"After summing up the achievements of the precious periods, the conference pointed out some of the main problems at present: 1) The summer grain output this year is estimated to drop a little bit or be equal to that of last year. Thus, the tasks for autumn grain production have become heavier. 2) There are some disadvantages for this year's autumn production. Due to the low temperatures, flooding, waterlogging and hailstones in the early days of April and May, the growth of rice seedlings has been affected. At present, some counties are still being hit by natural disasters from time to time. 3) As the production of potatoes and food grains other than wheat and rice has been ignored by some cadres, the areas for these crops have been reduced. 4) Since the difficulties of a small number of commune members in their daily life have not been well solved, the fulfillment of the tasks for transplanting seedlings has also been affected to a certain extent."

In order to achieve a good harvest this year, the conference made the following suggestions:

"1) Stress the importance of guidance by the state plan and try every possible means to transplant as many seedlings as possible. In light of our provincial conditions, the period of transplanting can last for another week after the summer solstice. Besides, rainfall and seedlings are sufficient for this year. It is necessary to make full use of these advantages to do a good job in rice transplanting and strive to fulfill the tasks of transplanting over 12 million mu of rice in our province. At the same time, various localities must also pay attention to the planting of late-autumn crops. 2) Do a good job in field management and endeavor to improve production conditions so that a steady growth of grain output can be guaranteed." 3) Fight against natural disasters to ensure a good harvest. Since drought and autumn wind are the most serious threats to the agricultural production in our province, it is necessary to reserve enough water in ponds and reservoirs. 4) Do a good job in collecting manure during summer. 5) Strengthen leadership over agricultural production.

Since grains are in short supply in our province, it is necessary to continue to do a good job in grain production. At the same time, attention should also be paid to the development of a diversified economy so that the income of the commune members can be raised. All departments concerned must go all out to support agriculture and make greater contributions so that a bumper harvest can be achieved.

CHENGDU MAYOR SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC CRIME STRUGGLE

HK240649 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Summary] Delivering the government work report at the first session of the Ninth Chengdu Municipal People's Congress on 22 June, Mayor Hu Maozhou pointed out: Chengdu has scored initial success in the struggle against serious economic crime. By the end of May, the municipality had investigated 821 cases, and a number of criminals had been arrested. In addition 124 criminals had given themselves up.

Hu Maozhou said: "The struggle against serious economic crime has only just started. The development is still uneven. In order to carry out the struggle in greater depth, the leaders at all levels must enhance ideological understanding, keep clear heads, put this struggle in an important place on their agenda, personally take a hand, strengthen leadership, concentrate forces, and first investigate and deal with major and important cases. It is necessary to apply party discipline and state law against leading cadres who fail to take effective action and even conceal and connive at criminal activities and resist investigation. We must resolutely rectify and reorganize a very small number of seriously impure or thoroughly rotten organizations."

Hu Maozhou stressed: We must vigorously commend those who persist in principles and boldly struggle against illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. It is also necessary to improve management and block loopholes in light of the problems found.

Hu Maozhou said: "While hitting at criminal activities in the economic field, we must pay attention to sweeping away cultural garbage and boycotting spiritual pollution. On the basis of propaganda and education, we must mobilize and organize the forces of all sectors to ban pornographic books and publications and put a stop to gambling and feudal superstition. We must strictly ban the export, display, sale and showing of reactionary and pornographic audio and videotapes."

SICHUAN STUDENT JAILED AFTER 'PRAISING HITLER'

HK230311 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] (Ku Bing), a 1978 class student in the electrical machinery faculty of Southwest Communications University, has been publicly tried by the Leshan Intermediate People's Court for counterrevolutionary agitation and jailed for 8 years with 1 year's deprivation of political rights.

From November 1980 to July 1981, the criminal (Ku Bing) opposed the series of principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, viciously attacked the principal central leaders, agitated for splitting the central authorities, praised Hitler and advocated the establishment of a Gestapo-style organization to throw the universe into total chaos.

The court pointed out in its judgment: The reactionary utterances and propaganda and agitation of (Ku Bing) were aimed at overthrowing the regime of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system. He is therefore guilty of counterrevolutionary agitation.

XIZANG MEETING ANALYZES ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

HK210438 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Summary] The regional departments concerned recently held a meeting to analyze economic returns in industry and communications in the first 4 months of the year. During this period, the region's industry and communications system fulfilled its main targets relatively well. Total value of industrial output rose by 8.1 percent compared with the same period of last year, while road freight transport rose 1.5 percent. The quality of some industrial products improved. Input consumption fell, profits rose and losses were reduced.

The meeting pointed out: "Poor economic returns are still the main problem in the region's industry and communications. The quality of most products is unstable. There has been no notable turn for the better in the high energy consumption. There are still stockpiles of certain products. Production costs are high and turnaround of floating capital is slow. Some enterprises have increased their losses and reduced profits. The main reason for this is low standards of management and technology."

Jiang Cuo, vice chairman of the regional people's government, put forward the following demands at the meeting:

1. Seriously correct the guiding ideology for production and take positive action to improve economic returns.
2. The industrial and communications departments and the prefectures and municipalities must help and supervise the enterprises in improving economic returns. They should conduct economic analysis work and adopt measures accordingly.
3. Make greater efforts to practice thrift and avoid waste, and strive to reduce consumption of raw materials, fuel and power.
4. Embrace the idea of "quality first" and put the interests of the customers first.
5. Actively promote economic responsibility systems in the enterprises.
6. Step up the training of staff, workers and cadres and improve their standards.

XIZANG PLA LEADERS ATTEND MILITIA DISPLAY

HK210531 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Summary] The armed militia battalion of (Nasa) district of Qushui County staged a display of military skills on 19 June to mark the 20th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's instruction on putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects. The display was watched by Qie Jinwu, secretary of the regional CCP committee and commander of Xizang Military District; (Gao Songshan), deputy political commissar of the military district; (Cai Changshou), vice mayor of Lhasa; and (Deng Fa), deputy political commissar of Lhasa Military Subdistrict. Comrade Qie Jinwu said in a speech: "Comrade Mao Zedong's instruction on putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects is a brilliant expression of Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war and the orientation for building the militia." He went on to call for ideological education and emulation drives among the militia, so that they can score new achievements in the struggle to defend and build the border region. The militiamen gave displays of antiparachutist measures, firing with live ammunition, grenade throwing, bayonet thrusts and so on.

BEIJING USES IMPORTS TO INCREASE EXPORTS

HK240216 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] THE CURRENT POLICY OF IMPORTING KEY MATERIALS IN ORDER TO BOOST EXPORTS HELPED BEIJING INCREASE ITS EXPORTS OF SUCH PRODUCTS AS SHOES, GLOVES, GARMENTS, CARPETS, JEWELRY AND PATENT MEDICINES LAST YEAR. EXPORTS OF SUCH GOODS MADE FROM IMPORTED MATERIALS REACHED U.S. \$318 MILLION, OR MORE THAN HALF OF THE CITY'S EXPORT. [capitalized passage published in boldface]

State purchases of export products made from imported materials -- not all of which were immediately exported -- rose from 587 million yuan in 1980 to 820 million yuan last year, an increase of almost 40 per cent.

The increase in Beijing's exports was a result of several measures taken by the Beijing Foreign Trade Corporation. The corporation identified promising products for export and imported materials to complement or augment local products.

It imported raw materials for some 50 products for which domestic supplies were inadequate, such as garments, woolen sweaters, and leather shoes. It also bought such accessories as collar lining cloth, nylon zippers, polyester lining cloth, and PVC shoulder pads.

As a result, 26.8 million garments were exported last year, earning \$75.3 million. More than 1.8 million pairs of leather shoes were also sold abroad, earning 70 per cent more foreign exchange than during the previous year.

By importing more than 4,000 tons of cotton and 500,000 metres of imitation leather, the corporation increased exports of cotton piece goods to U.S. \$11.36 million and of imitation leather bags to \$2.05 million.

The Beijing corporation also imported advanced technology and equipment in order to boost exports. Some 110 pieces of equipment were brought in last year, including 14 machines used to make leather shoes.

BEIJING CITY RADIO URGES SAVING WATER, ENERGY

HK220332 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Urgently Mobilize To Save Water and Energy"]

[Text] At present Beijing city is extremely short of water and energy. This seriously threatens industrial and agricultural production and the people's life. Due to the continuous drought, by early June the great majority of the city's 83 medium and small reservoirs had practically dried up, and usable water was less than 10 percent of that in normal years. It is estimated that during the peak water consumption period this summer, there will be a daily shortfall of 250,000 tons of tapwater in the urban areas.

The electric power situation is similar. In the 32 years since the founding of the state, power generation in the Beijing area has increased by 47 times, but consumption has risen 117 times. Power consumption has increased at an annual rate of 8 percent in recent years, while the increase in generation far from meets the growth in demand.

Hence, doing everything possible to save water and reduce energy consumption has become an urgent task that will not brook delay. The industrial system must take the lead in action in this respect. This is because the industrial departments use the most water and power in the city. Their water consumption exceeds 43 percent of the city's total consumption, while their power consumption accounts for nearly 70 percent. The energy shortage also poses the greatest threat to industry. However, the leading cadres of certain enterprises lack sufficient understanding of this situation. They just feel that "every year there is a clamor for saving energy, but every year we manage to get by." This is in fact a misunderstanding. In the wake of the continual growth in the consumption of water and power by urban facilities and residents, it will be impossible to ease the current shortages in 3 to 5 years. Hence, saving water and energy is by no means an "expedient measure" but a long-term strategic task.

The State Council has ordered that China's guiding principle for solving the energy problem is to promote simultaneous exploitation and conservation, with the emphasis on conservation at present and for a time to come. At present, the city's industrial front is short of energy on the one hand yet wastes a lot on the other. Compared with similar units in Shanghai and Tianjin, the great majority of units in Beijing use a lot of water and energy. Hence there are great potentials to be tapped in energy conservation.

While grasping water and energy conservation in the industrial system, it is also necessary to pay great attention to saving water and power in daily life. There are also great potentials to be tapped there.

Let us all get urgently mobilized, enhance our understanding, correct our thinking, and do everything possible to get a good grasp of water and energy conservation.

BEIJING MUNICIPAL CYL CONGRESS CONCLUDES 16 JUN

HK240636 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Summary] The Seventh Beijing Municipal CYL Congress concluded on 16 June. The congress summed up CYL experiences and lessons since the previous congress, decided on future tasks, and elected the 7th municipal CYL committee and the delegates to attend the 11th National CYL Congress. The congress adopted a resolution approving the municipal CYL work report.

Comrade Zhang Fusen delivered the closing speech. He said: "So long as we firmly follow the party and advance along the direction guided by the party, the young people of Beijing will certainly be able to steel themselves into a generation of new people, and CYL work in Beijing in the period will be still more vivid and lively."

The seventh municipal CYL committee held its first meeting on 16 June. The meeting elected a 13-member standing committee. Jia Chunwang was elected secretary and Zhang Fusen, Suo Liansheng, Ma Muqiang, Zhao Jiaqi and Liang Yeping (female) were elected deputy secretaries.

HEBEI RIBAO ON COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY, MORALITY

HK210839 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Persistently Educate People in Communist Ideology and Morality"]

[Text] In our socialist modernization, only when we develop a high socialist spiritual civilization along with high material civilization, can we guarantee the long-term development of the national economy, and the socialist orientation of material civilization. Profoundly and persistently unfolding the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" is an important part in building socialist spiritual civilization. In simple language, the activities combine the fundamental requirements of the Chinese Communist Party for transforming society and changing prevailing habits and customs with the problems in our country's social life and social mood. The activities have put forward the question of social customs which the broad masses are most concerned with and which they urgently want to solve. Therefore, as soon as the party Central Committee issued the call to carry out the activities of "five stresses and four beauties," it was warmly accepted by the masses, and the activities have now become the common wish and code of conduct of all conscious and honest citizens.

We have summed up the experience and achievements of our province's first "all-people civility and courtesy month" and many facts vividly show that persistently educating the people in communist ideology and morality is the key link of the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said: "We must educate the comrades of the whole party to bring into play the spirit of selflessness, or subordination to the overall situation, of hard struggle and of being honest in performing their official duties, and to persist in communist ideology and morality," for "without communist ideology, without communist morality, how can we build socialism? The more the party and government implement various economic reforms and open-door foreign policies, the more party members, especially high-ranking responsible cadres of the party, should pay attention to and practice communist ideology and morality." It is obviously wrong to think that we cannot mention communist ideological education or advocate communist morality under the system of "from each according to his work" carried out during the socialist stage. Undoubtedly, the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" must be observed during the socialist stage. But it is not in contradiction to communist ideological and moral education, because one is of material allocation, and the other is of ideological education. It does not mean that we must implement the principle of "to each according to his needs" at the mention of communist ideological education. Nor can we think that it is enough to implement the principle of "to each according to his work" without carrying out communist ideological education. Are there not people who "will do no more than they are paid for?" Such an idea of "working according to remuneration" is a kind of hired hand mentality which is incompatible with communist ideology and the approach the masters of the house should take with regard to labor. Handling various social relations in communist morality not only will not hinder the implementation of the various policies during the socialist stage, but will actually guarantee and promote the implementation of these policies. Particularly in the course of economic readjustment and reforms, it is all the more necessary to advocate communist ideology and style. Persistently developing spiritual civilization in such an ideological field in a down-to-earth manner is an important demarcation that distinguishes our socialist society from the capitalist society and any past exploiting society.

In carrying out communist ideological and moral education, we must proceed from actual conditions, persist in keeping the general goal in sight and taking the daily tasks in hand, adhere to the principle of doing things in an orderly manner and step by step and adopt flexible methods. At present, we must particularly strengthen the education of party members in party spirit, party style and party discipline, preserve the purity and the advanced character in organization, use the party style to improve the civil style and promote a better change for the mood of the whole society. We must pay close attention to educating youths in their outlook of life to enable them to have more love for the motherland, the party and the socialist system, and help them to gradually establish a communist outlook on life. Among the workers, we must carry out the education of the working class on its historical mission and fine traditions and help them to overcome their hired hand mentality and increase their sense of being masters of the house. With regard to the peasants, we must carry out well education on giving consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, advocate the spirit of getting rich through labor, of placing public interests above personal ones and of it being a pleasure to help others. Commercial undertakings, service trades and the undertakings of public health and physical culture must profoundly carry out education on profession morality. With regard to the whole people, we must carry out education on unity and mutual assistance, on knowing and considering the overall situation, on adhering to principles, on observing laws and discipline and on the bright future of socialism and communism so as to enable the whole people to increase their faith in the four modernizations, to believe that the socialist system will certainly and gradually consummate and to believe that beautiful communism will be gradually realized following the development and maturity of socialism.

In persistently educating the people in communist ideology and morality, we must criticize and resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology. We should soberly understand that as a class the exploiting class has been eliminated in our country, but class struggle has not yet ended and will continue to exist for a long time in certain spheres.

The implementation of our open-door foreign policy will bring us into more and more contact with capitalist countries. This will inevitably enable the decadent capitalist ideology and culture to infiltrate into our country. In addition, the remnants of bourgeois and feudal ideologies and various nonproletarian ideologies still obstinately exist in our country. The criminal activities that have been exposed and cracked down on in the economic field in our province have fully proved this point. Therefore, persistently carrying out the struggle against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and against degeneration is an important aspect in building socialist spiritual civilization and in unfolding the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties." We must firmly carry out education on the struggle against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology, and through this education, raise the consciousness of cadres, party members and the masses in the struggle against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology in the economic, ideological and cultural fields. In other words, we must guard against material as well as spiritual sugar-coated bullets. We must deal severe blows at illegal and criminal activities such as smuggling, corruption and graft and embezzlement, bribery and speculation and fraud. We must resolutely censor, prohibit and confiscate all obscene recording tapes, video tapes, books, newspapers, magazines and publicity materials. We must not publish any vulgar, coarse or obscene works. We must resolutely ban and deal with feudal superstitious activities, gambling, mercenary marriage and activities of swindling money by abducting women. We must carry out education on atheism and scientific knowledge among the people. We must energetically promote prosperity in literary and artistic creation, enthusiastically build recreation areas for youngsters and enrich the spiritual life of the people. Writers, artists, editors, journalists, theoretical workers and propaganda cadres are required to go deep into reality and actual practice, heartily praise new people and new deeds in the activities of "five stresses and four beauties," further mold the moral values of the people and raise their communist consciousness and moral level so as to give impetus to the role of communist ideology in building material and spiritual civilizations.

HEBEI PREFECTURAL LEADER URGES BETTER DISCIPLINE

HK170443 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] On the morning of 9 June, Xing Tongzhi, first secretary of the Baoding Prefectural CCP Committee, delivered a report entitled "Strengthen the Concept of Discipline and Strive To Be Models in Observing Discipline" at a rally of cadres of the prefectural organs. He cited 10 expressions of disregarding and violating organizational discipline among the organ cadres. These expressions were: taking a doubting attitude toward the party's line, principles and policies and working in a negative and perfunctory way; paying no heed to party discipline and state law and regarding use of powers to pursue private interests as a good thing; reversing the relationship between the organization and the individual and enthusiastically pursuing personal attachments; paying no heed to organizational discipline and going one's own way, with the lower levels refusing to obey the upper and the minority refusing the subordinate themselves to the majority; ignoring party and state policy, decrees and laws; failure to observe social morals or work systems; failure to work hard, fondness for irregular and improper ways of getting things done; spreading gossip; lacking the necessary systems; and lack of strict enforcement of discipline.

Comrade Xing Tongzhi said: The main reasons for these problems are: 1) the negative consequences of the Cultural Revolution have not yet been completely eliminated; 2) there is impurity in party organization and ideology; 3) there is failure to meet the needs of the historical turn now being undertaken by China; 4) political and ideological work fails to meet the development of the new situation; 5) the leadership groups are lax and weak and fail to enforce strict discipline.

Comrade Xing Tongzhi demanded that the prefectural organ cadres carry out education and rectification of discipline and gradually build their rank into a revolutionized force with high spirit, strict and impartial discipline, flexible management, harmony in action, and high work efficiency.

NEI MONGGOL URGES EFFORT TO ATTACK ECONOMIC CRIME

SK180948 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Deepen the Struggle To Deal Blows at Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field"]

[Text] The struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field has been unfolded comprehensively in our region. Some initial achievements have been scored in the struggle, which is now developing soundly and thoroughly.

What kind of problems do we confront? Some units and localities fail to effectively lead the struggle, are slow in action and, therefore, have only scored insignificant achievements. Some comrades lack a profound understanding of the seriousness of the struggle, are indecisive, and are waiting to see what will happen in the future. Some who are troubled by selfish ideas and personal considerations have so many worries that they want to finish the struggle haphazardly. Some who are impure because they have received benefits from economic criminals do not have the courage to engage in the struggle. Some support and cover up economic criminals in consideration of their relations or for fear of getting involved. They are wrong.

We must realize the harm of serious criminal activities in the economic field. We must soberly understand the significance and urgency of the struggle, get rid of worries and obstacles and bravely engage in the struggle. In the struggle, which determines the success and failure of our cause and the rise and fall of our country, leaders at all levels must eliminate all obstacles, strengthen the leadership and personally attend to handling cases. They should adopt measures to deepen the struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and achieve total success. Party members, cadres and the masses should voluntarily conduct self-education to resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas, safeguard the purity of communism, remove all obstacles on the road of advance and guarantee the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

TIANJIN RIBAO VIEWS POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

SK220326 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] On 22 June Tianjin RIBAO carries a roundup report on its front page on earnestly examining and implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals. An accompanying editor's note states: At present, party committees at all levels in the city are earnestly examining the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals and returned Overseas Chinese. Most units have attached importance to this work and execute it earnestly. They adhere to the principle of solving problems uncovered while examining the implementation of the policy and take prompt steps to solve problems which they can solve on their own. As for problems that cannot be solved at the moment, they explain to the intellectuals and gain their understanding. Problems that they are unable to solve on their own, they report to party committees at the higher level in a timely fashion. However, some units have not paid earnest attention to this examination and just gone through the motions of conducting an examination. Such a situation must be corrected.

HEILONGJIANG URGES FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION

SK230404 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The provincial people's government convened a telephone conference on the evening of 22 June to make arrangements for deepening the general investigation of financial and economic discipline. The conference stressed that continued efforts should be made to strictly control institutional purchasing power.

Deputy Governor Xie Yunqing spoke at the conference. He first confirmed the achievements scored in the previous investigation of financial and economic discipline. He said: According to incomplete statistics, by the end of May the province had uncovered embezzlement and other fraudulent practices involving 326 million yuan. Some 57 million yuan had been taken over and transferred to the treasury. This accounts for 58 percent of the money that should be taken over and transferred.

Comrade Xi Yunqing said: In implementing this general investigation of financial and economic discipline, we must successfully attend to the following three tasks:

1. Accelerate the reinvestigation of some key units. Reinvestigation of these units should be basically completed by the end of June. Units which have not fulfilled 30 percent of reinvestigation, those which have yet to start reinvestigation and those which failed to earnestly conduct reinvestigation must continue reinvestigation.
2. Make a greater effort to solve the accumulated problems. We should basically complete the handling of these problems by the end of June. Revenue that should have been handed over to state should basically be all transferred by then. When serious cases come up in the course of investigation, efforts should be made to deal with these cases as the investigation goes along. In addition to not allowing the units involved to gain economic advantage, we should find out who is to blame and have him disciplined.
3. Comprehensively implement financial consolidation of enterprises. All localities and departments should make experiments at selected points. Those which have not started these experiments must start immediately. Those which have conducted them should sum up their experience.

The conference also made arrangements for controlling institutional purchasing power.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO CALLS FOR OPPOSING WASTE

HK211245 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Get a Thoroughly Good Grasp of Opposing Waste"]

[Text] Our newspaper has published two letters today from the Tangwanghe and Longzhen railway stations. The phenomena exposed in these letters really make us feel indignant! The owners of some 200,000 yuan worth of mechanical equipment showed no concern for their property and just discarded it. Some hundred tons of chemical fertilizer, cement and so on were looked upon as dirt and disposed of arbitrarily. We cannot help but ask what the hell the owners of this property are doing and why they have treated the state's property in this way.

Serious wasteful practices like these are not phenomena which can be seen exclusively in the Tangwanghe and Longzhen railway stations. As reported by the freight departments of the Harbin and Qiqihar railway bureaus, goods abandoned or discarded can be found in almost every railway station under the jurisdiction of these two railway bureaus. Reports from these railway freight transfer posts demonstrate that there exist rather serious wasteful practices in some fields of our economic life.

"Corruption and waste are the most serious crimes." While having a relatively clear understanding of the nature and perniciousness of corruption and being relatively sharply vigilant against it, some of our comrades always overlook the seriousness of wasteful practices. They realize that waste is less serious than corruption since people concerned have not made money from wasteful practices like corrupt people. Yes, it must be admitted that there is a difference between waste and corruption. But, it must be admitted as well that they are no different in terms of their consequence -- in both cases, the fruit of the people's labor is wasted, and losses and damage are inflicted on the socialist construction of the four modernizations. We must not forget that the construction funds of the state are gathered bit by bit by the people throughout the country who work hard and live frugally; that all materials for construction and production, ranging from a machine to a drop of fuel, a handful of chemical fertilizer and a small piece of wood, are the fruits of the working people's labor. We must fully utilize every bit of funds and every bit of material so as to make them benefit our society; and we must not waste them arbitrarily. While the supply of chemical fertilizer is still far from fulfilling the demand of agricultural production, while the construction of some plants, schools and residential buildings which have been started have had to be halted due to shortages of funds and materials, some people are wasting some hundreds of thousands of yuan worth of equipment and some hundred tons of materials in certain corners of our country. Do you not think this is a kind of crime? While the vast number of staff and workers are trying every means to increase production, economize outlay and improve economic returns, some people are spending money like water. Do you not think this is a kind of crime?

The causes of waste are varied. But in most cases, it is mainly due to the bureaucratic, irresponsible and other improper practices of people concerned. The serious wasteful practices found in the Longzhen and Tangwanghe railway stations can serve as very good examples to elucidate the problem. The units to which these materials belong might have practical difficulties in administration and transportation. However, if they had had a higher sense of responsibility, and had been really concerned for the state's property; if the comrades of superior administrative departments could have taken full responsibility for the matters, thoroughly investigated the situation and conscientiously carried out examination and supervision; damage due to erosion by wind and rain and losses due to larceny would have been avoidable, or would at least have been greatly reduced. But, in fact, they have not done what they could. The superior level only minded their own business of distributing and allocating materials and did not care about how much the subordinate level needed and whether the materials would be fully utilized. On the other hand, the subordinate units never conscientiously calculated their demands when applying for material allocation -- they thought that "the more they take the better off they will be," and never cherished the state's property in the least, since they knew that the state would take care of surplus stock, losses and scrap. Is this a correct attitude which a socialist enterprise and a socialist economic worker should take? Are practices like this forgivable and tolerable?

As everybody knows, our country is still relatively poor at present. The tremendous task of building up a powerful socialist state with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization requires all our cadres and people to be engaged in the arduous struggle, which includes the implementation of the principle of building up the country through thrift and hard work and strongly opposing waste. Building up the country through thrift and hard work means in the first place, industry -- trying every means to increase production and vigorously broadening sources of income; in the second place, frugality -- opposing extravagance and waste, and doing careful calculation and strict budgeting in all cases. Industry and frugality are complementary and inseparable. Mistakes in either aspect will do damage to our cause.

At present, placing emphasis on opposing waste is a particularly urgent task. Today, our economic work is taking a fundamental turn, in other words, it is being brought into the orbit of better economic returns. In order to improve economic returns and to produce more products needed by society with as little labor outlay and material consumption as possible, one of our most important jobs is to practice frugality and eliminate all wasteful practices.

In a broad sense, it means to get rid of those unreasonable phenomena such as blind production, duplicate production, useless production, inefficient production and so on, which people are practicing by ignoring the demands of society and available conditions, so that manpower and material resources invested in production can be turned into products which constantly improve the people's livelihood and push ahead with social progress. This is certainly the greatest economization and the most effective opposition to waste. In a narrow sense, minimizing the man-hours and raw material and energy consumption needed for production, strengthening material management so as to lower waste, eliminating man-made losses and waste in those links such as storage, transportation and so on, all these measures are extremely important for improving economic returns. Therefore, in the struggle to improve economic returns, we must also make great efforts in reducing consumption and eliminating losses and waste, while trying to improve production planning, strengthening the coordination between departments concerned, enhancing product quality, increasing design and variety of products, and so on. This is true whether proceeding from social production as a whole or just from a single economic unit. If the leading people of a unit only pay attention to increasing production and refuse to take proper measures to eliminate waste -- "gaining a piece of wood at the expense of a door" -- we had rather say that they actually fail to fulfill their own responsibility. Indeed, we can find comrades like these in real life. Claiming that "waste is unavoidable" and that "a negligible waste is tolerable since our enterprises are large," they are careless in spending money and using materials and arbitrary in management; they disregard various forms of waste and even ignore the theft of some important materials. How can economic returns be improved if such a situation continues to develop? How can the people be at ease with personnel like these holding administrative posts?

We must make it clear that vigorously and resolutely practicing frugality and opposing waste is not only of economic significance; but is also of political importance. It can help us to preserve our political style of plain living and hard struggle and our ideological purity, as well as spur us to brace ourselves up, overcome difficulties and work hard to build up socialist spiritual civilization. In his poem entitled "Ode to History," the poet Li Shanyin of the Tang Dynasty wrote: "Recalling our country's past experience, we can find that industry and frugality help to succeed, and extravagance leads to failure." He regarded the choice between frugality and waste as a question which is of vital importance to the fortune of a country and the future of a cause. Can we not draw similar lessons from our own course of economic construction? Therefore, we must attach great importance to opposing waste and thoroughly and conscientiously carry out the struggle.

HEILONGJIANG DRY SPELL EXPECTED TO END IN LATE JUNE

SK181024 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] According to an analysis of the current drought situation made by the provincial meteorological bureau, since mid-May our province has experienced little rain for more than 40 days. There have been many sunny days with high temperatures and strong winds. This is abnormal weather seldom seen in the past 10 years. According to an analysis of soil moisture compiled in various areas, some 35 million mu of land in 55 municipalities and countries were hit by drought as of 8 June; over 11 million mu of soybeans were stricken by serious drought.

In more than 6 months from November 1981 to 15 June 1982, the weather in our province was hot and dry. The average temperatures were 2 to 3 degrees higher than the corresponding period in a normal year. In particular, the average temperatures in April were 4 degrees higher than the corresponding period in a normal year. This is a protracted spell of hot weather seldom seen in history.

In addition, soil moisture has evaporated in many areas. Worse still, this year's hot weather is accompanied by strong and dry winds which make the speed of evaporation faster by 2 to 3 times than the corresponding period in a normal year.

It is estimated that the hot air mass high above the province will not move soon but eventually will. Under the control of this air mass, the province will have little rain until 20 June. As of late June, this hot air mass will probably move eastward and fall under the influence of a cold spell which will move southward. As a result, our province will enter a stage with more rainfall and lower temperatures. Hail and thundershowers will increase, but the rains will be uneven. Nevertheless, the precipitation in various localities will increase remarkably over the previous stage, and the dry spell will be alleviated and relieved gradually.

Therefore, various localities should continue to combat drought and not slacken their vigilance and wait for rain. They should vigorously weed and bank soil, take precautions against insect pests and strive to reap a good agricultural harvest this year.

JILIN CONVENES CONFERENCE ON COMBATING DROUGHT

SK190754 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 June 82

[Excerpts] The provincial CCP committee and government held a telephone conference on combating drought and sending relief this afternoon, urging all localities to grasp this as an important task in the rural areas, try their utmost to reduce the damage and strive for a better harvest in 1982.

The conference was chaired by Vice Governor Mu Lin. Secretary Zhang Shiyang delivered a speech.

The conference noted: Our province's drought-afflicted areas are expanding every day, and the drought situation is worsening. Large areas of seedlings failed to emerge in some localities. Some seedlings withered soon after emergence because of drought. This drought is unprecedented in recent years, for it lasted a long period and cause serious damage.

The conference stressed: To minimize the losses caused by drought, we must pool all efforts to do a good job in combating drought and sending relief, carry out political and ideological work among the cadres and the masses in drought-stricken communes and brigades and bolster their confidence in this regard. Efforts should be made to mobilize the masses to plant late field crops, seize the opportune time to replant and transplant seedlings, strengthen field management, do more weeding, plowing and soil banking work and apply additional fertilizer to field crops in a timely manner.

It is necessary to guard against waterlogging and all kinds of plant diseases and insect pests, expand production avenues and carry out production through self-reliance. Disaster-stricken communes and brigades, in addition to carrying out agricultural production, must mobilize and organize the masses to engage in the collective diversified economy in accordance with local conditions and carry out household sideline occupations to make up for losses and strive to achieve the goal of suffering a reduction in output but not in income.

Leaders at all levels must work on the antidrought front, lead the masses to do a good job in combating drought and sending relief and organize supplies of antidrought materials. Efforts must be made to help disaster-stricken communes and brigades to map out measures for combating drought and carrying out production through self-reliance and help solve the masses' practical problems in production and livelihood. It is necessary to organize all trades and professions to support the antidrought and relief work, and unite the people from higher to lower levels to work hard and struggle for a better agricultural harvest in our province in 1982.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON HISTORY MATERIALS CONFERENCE

HK231155 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Report: "Provincial Conference on Work of Collecting Party History Materials Held in Xian"]

[Text] The Shaanxi provincial conference on the work of collecting party history materials was convened in Xian from 24 May to 29 May. The main task of this conference was: to communicate the spirit of the conference of the central-south China and east China regions on the work of collecting party history materials, to reach a common understanding and exchange experiences, so as to develop in a down-to-earth manner the overall work of collecting, organizing, evaluating and verifying the party history materials of our province, to exchange experiences, and to create a new phase by all means.

The conference was presided over by Chang Lifu, adviser to the provincial party committee and director of the collection and research committee of party history materials of the provincial party committee. Present at the conference were: members of the collection and research committee of party history materials of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, cadres in charge of the units for collecting party history materials of 10 regions and municipalities and 28 counties (districts), persons in charge of the publishing and propaganda departments, of party history research and teaching units of part of the institutions of higher education and of the units at the provincial level, and comrades of related departments directly under the provincial authorities. Part of the old comrades of our province were also invited to attend the conference. They were: Zhang Yichen, Sun Zuobin, Lin Yinru, Yuan Zhengting, Zhang Hanwu, Dong Xueyuan, Wang Jie, Fan Ming, Yang Bolun, Liu Jukui, Ren Qian, Ai Chunan, Wu Shengxiu, Du Ruilan, Li Chiran, Tong Guirong, Liu Jinru, Wang Yun and Liu Xianzeng. The party history materials collection committee of the CCP Central Committee also sent representatives to attend the conference.

Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui, Secretaries Chen Yuanfang and Zhang Fanghai, and Deputy Secretary Bai Wenhua attended the conference. Ma Wenrui and Chang Lifu delivered their speeches separately.

The conference was a grand gathering of unprecedented size for our province's party history materials workers and party history workers. Through attending the relay report, taking part in studies, discussions and exchanging experiences, the comrades who took part in the conference unanimously agreed that, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the provincial committee, the work on collecting and studying party history materials of our province had made certain achievements and new progress. But with reference to the requirements of the CCP Central Committee and the provincial committee, it still left much to be desired. All the comrades expressed their determination to quicken their steps, to work harder and to do more solid work so as to bring to light all the important problems of the party's activities and struggles in our province, and to verify and establish accurately the party history materials. The conference was conducted throughout in an earnest and active atmosphere.

At the beginning of the conference, Comrade Chang Lifu gave a report entitled "The Work of Collecting and Studying Party History Materials of Our Province Must Be Further Developed in a Down-to-Earth Manner." With specific reference to the conditions of our province, he raised five points: 1) get a clear understanding of the task and establish the materials well and accurately; 2) persist in the correct policy and do things in a matter-of-fact way; 3) adopt practicable measures and assign tasks with personal responsibility; 4) have a correct ideology and a staunch work style; 5) let the party committee assume leadership and coordinate the efforts. He particularly emphasized in his report the problem of establishing the materials well and accurately, and called for all-round planning, vigorous implementation and an earnest and solid work style.

Comrade Ma Wenrui's report was divided into three main parts. First, he stressed once again the importance and the urgent nature of the work of collecting and studying party history materials. Second, he requested that all comrades should conduct the work with a high degree of party spirit and principle. Third, he stressed that the work must be carried out under strengthened party leadership. Comrade Mao said that Shaanxi Province was one of the focal regions of the country for collecting party history materials. Its responsibility was heavy, but there were also many favorable conditions. First, the CCP and CYL organizations in Shaanxi were set up rather early, and the history of revolutionary activities is comparatively long. The revolutionary bases were distributed over the greater part of the province. These bases included: the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia base area, the Sichuan-Shaanxi base area, the Hubei-Henan-Shaanxi base area and the south Shaanxi base area. In particular, the party Central Committee lived and fought there for 13 years, leaving abundant materials and historical relics in our province. Second, the old comrades in Shaanxi Province who are still alive constitute a comparatively great proportion in the whole country. Of the more than 600 old party members still alive who took part in the "first war" in our country, those in Shaanxi number 49, that is, over 8 percent of the total. Of the more than 18,000 old comrades alive who took part in the "second war" in our country, those in Shaanxi number 2,419 persons, that is, 13.44 percent of the total. Third, there is a contingent of considerable size who are devoted to the work of collecting, studying and teaching of party history materials. There are over 50 units and departments at the provincial, regional and municipal levels which are engaged in the work of party history or in the research and teaching of party history, the specialized personnel totalling over 350. In addition, there are also some academic organizations which are engaged in this kind of work.

Speaking of doing the work with a high degree of party spirit and principle, he stressed three points: The first thing is to persist in the scientific attitude of being practical and realistic, and seeking truth from facts. All those comrades who are collecting the materials or who are providing the materials should stick to and make use of the stand, viewpoint and methods of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and the relations between the individual and the organization, between the local organization and the party Central Committee, between the leaders and the broad masses, and between the party and the progressive people outside the party should be properly handled. The original facts of history should be respected, and should be honestly recorded whether the activities at that time were correct or incorrect. The role of the individual should not be exaggerated, thus belittling the role of the organization; the role of the local organization should not be exaggerated, thus belittling the role of the party Central Committee; and the role of a certain region or a certain revolutionary force should not be exaggerated, thus belittling the role of another region or another revolutionary force. Historical facts must be verified accurately. Adulterated materials must be rejected altogether. Second, cooperation should be strengthened. Third, strict organizational and disciplinary measures should be enforced. The party's newspapers and periodicals -- the people's newspapers and periodicals -- should hold themselves responsible to the party, to history, and to the interests of the people. No hunting for novelty or for priority of publication is allowed. Personal responsibility for what one writes cannot be applied to an undertaking of such a solemn nature as the work on party history. If important articles concerning party history are to be published in newspapers or periodicals, they should be approved beforehand by the committee for collecting and studying party history materials under the provincial party committee. If the committee cannot make a decision itself, the articles should be reported to the provincial party committee for approval. Articles in the nature of biographies concerning the chief leaders of the party and the state should be submitted to the CCP Central Committee for approval. Any material which has not been verified, or is uncertain, or liable to affect the unity or prestige of the party, should be prohibited from appearing in newspapers or periodicals. Speaking of strengthening the leadership of the work of collecting and studying party history materials, Comrade Ma Wenrui pointed out that the development of the work in this respect was unbalanced, and the main cause was due to the lack of full understanding of the significance of the work by the leading cadres.

Some comrades treated the work as only temporary, or they might think the work bore little relation to their daily performance at the lower levels. He emphasized that this kind of conception was absolutely wrong. The work of collecting and studying party history materials is closely associated with the entire undertaking of the party, accompanying the whole life of the party right from the beginning. Even after the withering away of the party, the work should still continue for a certain period of time. Besides, the work of collecting and studying party history materials is not unrelated to the situation at the lower levels. The activities of the party have been carried out at all levels and in all regions, and the work of collecting party history materials naturally needs the concerted efforts of all persons concerned at all levels. The party committees of all regions, municipalities and counties should place the work on their agenda. All those counties which are still without special units for the work should quickly set up such special units. Cadres who ardently care for the work on party history, are upright in character and work style, reliable in politics and able in writing skills should be transferred or temporarily transferred to the job. Efforts should be exerted to guarantee the realization of the units, personnel and related funds. As for the problems or difficulties encountered in their daily work, the party committees should render active assistance and solution, so as to effectively and practically develop the work of collecting and studying party history materials.

PENG ZHEN DELEGATION ARRIVES URUMQI 23 JUN

HK240025 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Summary] The CCP delegation to Yugoslavia, headed by Political Bureau member Peng Zhen, arrived in Urumqi at noon on 23 June. The delegation members Ni Zhifu, Wu Xiuquan and Zhang Xiangshan arrived on the same plane. Leaders of the regional CCP Committee, the Urumqi PLA units CCP Committee, and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps CCP Committee Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Zhang Shigong, Tomur Dawamat, Wei Youzhu and (Chen Shi) welcomed the party at the airport.

WANG ENMAO SPEAKS AT XINJIANG EDUCATION FORUM

HK231150 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Summary] On the morning of 22 June, the Xinjiang regional federation of trade unions, the regional education department and the regional education trade union jointly held a forum on being a model of virtue for others. (Chun Huan), vice chairman of the regional federation of trade unions, presided over the forum. Famous professors and associate professors of institutes of higher education in Urumqi, special-grade teachers of middle and primary schools and teachers of music at all levels, totaling about 50 people, attended the forum. Some professors, associate professors and teachers spoke at the forum. They unanimously declared: "The party entrusts us with the work of educating and cultivating young people and juveniles. This shows that it has great trust in us. This is our glorious duty. We must devote ourselves to educating the young people and juveniles, serve as their models in all aspects and endeavor to train young people and juveniles to be people of ability for the four modernizations."

Regional leading comrades, including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Va and (Fu Wen), attended. Wang Enmao spoke, praising them for their hard work on the education front. He said: "You are engaged in building spiritual civilization. You are models of virtue for others. In building spiritual civilization, you have served as models. You have played a very important part in winning a victory in socialist construction." In his speech, he hoped: "You will continue to make efforts and make even greater contributions toward training a large number of able people for socialist construction and training a large number of revolutionary successors who have ideals, morality, knowledge and good health and abide by discipline and toward building socialist spiritual civilization." (Gao Shuqian), chairman of the regional federation of trade unions, and (Nuuerqiyefu), deputy director of the education department, also spoke at the forum.

STATE COUNCIL ESTABLISHES SPECIAL ZONE OFFICE

HK240357 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 24 Jun 82 P 1

[Phone dispatch from Fujian by correspondent Kuang Yu [1684 1342]: "State Council Sets Up Special Zone Office"]

The State Council recently set up a special zone office in order to strengthen its support, help and guidance for the four special zones in China. Premier Zhao Ziyang is in charge of the office, and is assisted by State Councillor Gu Mu, who handles the major routine work. The office consists of eight staff members, namely He Chunlin [0149 2797 7207], Zhang Ge [1728 2047], Hua Yan [5478 7159], Tan Hanhuai [6223 3352 2849], Zhao Shan [6392 1472], Liu Wenzhe [0491 2429 0772], Zhao Guiying (female) [6392 2710 5391], and Shi Yue [4258 1471]. All of them are cadres or professional personnel selected from relevant import and export departments. Though small in number, they are all keen witted and capable. This fully shows the guideline of better staff and simpler administration which is now being followed.

Some of the staff members are already in the Shenzhen Special Zone and Guangzhou to make investigations. The special zone office under the State Council mainly helps the Beijing authorities carry out relevant policies and plays the role of making the problems existing in the special zones known to the higher levels. It also examines large projects involving foreign investment in the special zones and helps reduce the over-elaborate work procedures. It is said that the establishment of this office is not intended to supersede the authority of the management committee of the special economic zone in Guangdong Province and all functions being exercised in the special zones. On the contrary, it will effectively step up the pace of construction in the special zones and collect all relevant advanced technology and managerial methods from Hong Kong, Macao and other countries of the world so as to create a sound investment climate for foreign businessmen.

TA KUNG PAO ON TRIAL REFORM OF COMMUNE SYSTEM

HK160757 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 15 Jun 82 P 3

[Special feature by Kan Wei [3927 4850]: "Three Sichuan Pilot Project Counties in Commune Reform" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] GUANGHAN, XINDU AND QIONGLAI COUNTIES

Recently, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY publicized the names of the three pilot project counties in Sichuan which took the lead in reforming the people's commune system. These counties are Guanghan, Xindu and Qionglai. These three counties are situated in the vicinity of Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province -- Guanghan and Xindu to the north and Qionglai to the southwest of the city. The three counties started the reform of the rural economic system 4 years ago, in 1978. Zhao Ziyang, present premier of the State Council, was then first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee. Having held the leading post in Sichuan for several years, this leading cadre in the prime of life became familiar with the circumstances in the province. He worked out a new policy and then boldly and resolutely carried out a reform in the rural economy. He showed his boldness of vision as a "man of action" in reforming the people's commune system, the system of "integration of the government and the commune administration" which had long been regarded as sacred and inviolable.

THE COMMUNE REFORM DRAWS SERIOUS ATTENTION ABROAD

In recent years, questions concerning the reform of the rural economic system, in particular the question concerning the prospect of the people's communes -- whether they will be reformed, or whether a reform will be carried out to separate government administration from the commune administration -- have drawn serious attention at home and abroad.

In the past, except on some rare occasions, reports on new moves in this field have seldom been seen in newspapers of China. Some tourist groups from Hong Kong visited Guanghan County in Sichuan Province last year and heard that an experimental reform was under way in the people's communes in the county. However, all visitors were advised by their guides not to publicize the reforms for the moment. This has rendered the question of commune reform even more mysterious. In fact, the reform of the economic system of the commune in Guanghan county was once reported by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY in early 1980, but it did not draw people's attention at the time.

After 4 years of reform practice, the rural economy in the three counties of Guanghan, Xindu and Qionglai of Sichuan Province has now cast off the yoke of the old "leftist" conventions and has achieved relatively great development. The most prominent effect has been seen in the fact that production development has been speeded up; the income, whether of the state, the collective or the individual, has been greatly increased in successive years, and consequently the material life of the peasants has greatly improved.

According to statistics, in the last 4 years, the collective economy accumulation in rural areas has increased by 140 percent in Guanghan and Xindu Counties, and by 110 percent in Qionglai County. In terms of the peasants' collective distribution income (the retained portion derived from above-quota production not included), the average per capita income has been increased by 117 yuan in Guanghan County, by 83 yuan in Xindu County, and by 85 yuan in Qionglai County.

SEVERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REFORM OF THE RURAL ECONOMY

The basic characteristics of the reform of the rural economy carried out in the three counties is the establishment of the production responsibility system in various trades and departments. Various forms of the system of linking remuneration to output, which is a derivative of the production responsibility system, have been extensively implemented in various production teams at the grassroots level. Such a change completely accords with the new rural economic policy laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Another characteristic of the reform is the replacement of the unitary agricultural economy by the economy of agriculture and industry. Having broken down the barriers between different administrative divisions, trades and ownerships, many communes and production brigades have realized various forms of economic integration and are promoting commodities production. In boldly and resolutely carrying out the reform of the administrative system of the existing commune- and brigade-run enterprises, the Guanghan County authorities turned all the commune- and brigade-run enterprises in the county into enterprises jointly run by communes and brigades on a joint-stock basis. Each share of stock is set at 100 yuan. Communes and brigades enter into partnership by contributing their own shares in the joint enterprises according to the principle of voluntary partnership and free withdrawal. Every shareholder receives dividends according to his own share portion at the end of every fiscal year. The highest organ of power of the joint enterprise is the shareholder congress. The administrative committee of the joint enterprise is formed through democratic elections, and the committee is in turn responsible for selecting and employing managers of the enterprise. The joint enterprise implements the plant director responsibility system. In this way, the county authorities manage to mobilize the initiative of all commune members, cadres, staff and worker members, and scientific and technological personnel.

According to statistics, in the last 4 years since the trial reform has been carried out, more than 1,600 commune and brigade joint enterprises were established, and the output value has been increased to 220 million yuan or more, or 3.6 times higher than that before the reform. Due to the development of joint enterprises, the distribution system has also been changed -- the work point system for commune members working in factories was changed to the wage system, and bonuses are awarded to those who produce over production quotas.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNE ADMINISTRATIONS ARE SEPARATED AND THE TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT IS RESTORED

This reform has solved the problem of the shortage of capital for developing commune- and brigade-run enterprises in the past, as well as eliminated the past malpractice whereby commune members and production brigades benefit less while commune-run enterprises enjoy high profits.

The most remarkable aspect of the reform is the change of the people's commune system in which the government and the commune administrations are integrated, and the reestablishment of the unified grassroots organizations of political power and economic organizations of various forms. Now, in the three counties, all communes have been changed into townships, the party, the government and the enterprise have been clearly separated; and the township CCP committee, the township government and the township enterprise organ have been respectively established.

In the three counties, villages have been set up at the production brigade level. The administration in villages is now undertaken by village heads and clerks. All the original economic organizations at the brigade level have been abolished; instead, agricultural production in every village is coordinated by personnel designated by the township enterprise organs to be in charge of production. Now all production brigades in the three counties have become independent economic entities, their decisionmaking power having been institutionalized. Thus, the old malpractices, such as arbitrary and impracticable directions given by party or administrative cadres, uniform procedures followed in handling all matters, and so on, will be eliminated.

From these examples it can be seen that carrying out the reform which separates commune administration from government administration in the original people's communes in rural areas does not mean abolishing the people's communes; instead, it means amplifying the rural economic organizations under the principle of the collective economy and according to actual circumstances. This creates conditions more favorable to the further development of agricultural production and the improvement of the people's livelihood in rural areas.

WHEN WILL THE NATIONWIDE REFORM OF THE COMMUNE SYSTEM BE STARTED?

In the recently published draft of the revised constitution, it is clearly provided that, according to the principle of separation of the government and commune administrations, the people's congress and the people's government are to be set up at the township level and the village council is to be set up in the village, as grassroots mass autonomous organs, while the people's commune will be maintained as a collective economic organization. It is believed that the reform of the people's commune system with the government administration separated from the commune administration will be carried out in an orderly and planned way throughout the country after the adoption of the draft of the revised constitution at the Sixth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress to be held later this year.

The trial reform carried out in Guanghan, Xindu and Qionglai counties of Sichuan Province in the last 4 years has not only provided successful experience, but has also presented an example for the reform of the commune system throughout the country.

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